FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 APRIL 1987

Pakistan-DRA

A Pakistani warplane flying to investigate an intruding Afghan aircraft near Miran Shah was downed by a missile, Karachi radio announced. The pilot ejected and the plane crashed near the border.

Gulf Conflict

Iran-Iraq Battle Reports — Iranian antiaircraft fire shot down an Iraqi MiG over the Karbala'-10 sector of the battlefront inside northern Iraq, IRNA announced. According to a military statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, Iraqi warplanes scored an "effective, accurate blow" on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. A Lloyds representative subsequently told INA that a Panamanian tanker en route to Bushehr suffered an attack.

Iranian Naval Readiness — In remarks cited by Tehran radio, the Iranian Navy commander threatened to close the Gulf if there is "any disruption in the movement" of Iranian ships as well as imports and exports. He also warned that his country is prepared to "confront" any hostile action by the U.S. fleet. The commander stressed that expertise in operating complex missile systems has enabled the navy to expand its operations to include the area from the northernmost Gulf to the southernmost Sea of Oman.

Hizballah Threat — The Kuwaiti Hizballah issued a statement threatening to launch an "armed struggle" unless the government stops its "mounting wave of oppression" and ceases its support for Iraq, Tehran radio reported.

Israel

Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres and Jordan's King Husayn reached agreement on a document of understanding on an international conference at a meeting in London at the beginning of April, Jerusalem radio asserted in a 30 April report. The radio spoke of a "secret appendix" to the document in which Husayn gives an understanding that he will not include PLO officials in negotiations. However, a Jordanian spokesman in Amman denied that the king has agreed to negotiate without the PLO and that he has met with Peres, the radio added.

Labor Party ministers have decided to call for early elections if Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir rejects Peres' plan for an international conference, the radio disclosed earlier. The decision was taken at a meeting in which Peres presented the plan to his Labor colleagues and told them it will be raised in the cabinet in May, possibly before his planned visit to the United States. Meanwhile, Jerusalem television reported that the Alignment was "furious" with the Likud for leaking some details of the document on Peres' proposals which the U.S. ambassador presented to Shamir last week. Noting that the Likud released these details in order to highlight "weak points" in the document, the television said the Alignment viewed this as "the last straw" in the breaking of the fabric of relations between Shamir and Peres.

In a related development, Likud sources cited by *Ha'aretz* contended that Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin are seeking to create a government crisis on the peace issue in order to divert attention from the "harsh findings" against them which are likely to be issued by the Knesset committee investigating the Pollard affair. "Authoritative" sources cited by *Ma'ariv* revealed that the two-man committee set up by the government to investigate the Pollard affair will criticize Peres, Rabin, Shamir, and Moshe Arens for being neglectful in their supervision of the Science Liaison Bureau, which recruited Pollard.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad 30 April, INA disclosed. The UAE's *Al-Ittihad* stated that he will ask Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to mediate with Egypt and Jordan to limit their measures against the PLO, according to Abu Dhabi radio. The paper also reported that three Fatah leaders will participate in a Palestinian delegation that will visit Syria shortly. The DFLP and PFLP denied a Dubayy press report that their leaders have been barred from Damascus, Radio Monte Carlo noted.

Egypt

Al-Wafd confirmed in its 24 April edition that it was the paper criticized by President Husni Mubarak in his speech to the People's Assembly the previous day. However, the paper denied having reported that Egypt is changing its "inclinations and friendships," asserting that Mubarak made such "gross accusations" because he was misinformed about *Al-Wafd's* reportage and failed to check the facts. The paper said it had merely published news on the "parallel and balanced maneuver on both the U.S. and Soviet fronts," noting that similar information was published in a government newspaper.

Turkey

Security forces are searching for "separatist bandits" who killed 11 Turkish soldiers in a 28 April ambush in the Hakkari region, the interior minister announced in a statement reported by ANATOLIA.

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PFLP, DFLP Leaders Reportedly Banned From Syria

JN291349 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1300 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The international media have cited the Abu Dhabi newspaper *Gulf News* as saying that Syrian authorities told PFLP Secretary General George Habash and DFLP leader Nayif Hawatimah, who were taking part in the Algiers PNC session, not to return to Damascus. The *Gulf News* carried the report as part of a statement by Nayif Hawatimah in Algiers.

Groups Unaware of Ban

JN300624 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] In Damascus, the PFLP has denied knowledge of a Syrian order preventing Secretary General George Habash from returning to the Syrian capital. The DFLP has also denied reports published by some papers that Syria asked the PFLP and DFLP secretaries general not to return to Damascus.

In Algiers, DFLP spokesman Abu Faris [not further identified] has asserted that DFLP officials are reassured and confident that Syria's doors are open to all Palestinian fighters. The newspaper *Gulf News* published in Dubayy reported that the Syrian authorities told George Habash and Nayif Hawaitimah that Syria can no longer provide them with security. The DFLP representative in Algiers noted that the DFLP had made every effort to ensure that the PNC session in Algiers approved political resolutions opposed to imperialism and Zionism. According to the spokesman, the DFLP stressed that firm relations must be established with Syria on the basis of a common struggle against the enemy occupying Arab lands and also against capitulationist American solutions.

Report on Libyan Ban Denied

JN291232 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Citing [PFLP-GC leader] Ahmad Jibril this morning, the *Associated Press* said Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has asked the Palestinians to leave Libya immediately in retaliation for Yasir 'Arafat's refusal to sever ties with Egypt. However, Ahmad Jibril contacted our Damascus correspondent and categorically denied this report.

'Arafat To Ask Iraq To Mediate With Egypt, Jordan

JN301014 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The newspaper *Al-Ittihad* said today that [PLO Executive Committee Chairman] Yasir 'Arafat will ask Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to mediate with Egypt and Jordan to limit the measures expected to be taken by the two countries against the PLO as a result of the abrogation of the Amman agreement and the Palestinian stand toward the Egyptian Government.

The newspaper also cited Lebanese diplomatic sources as saying that Soviet efforts to achieve rapprochement between the PLO and Syria need more than 3 months. The paper quoted political sources as saying that three Fatah Movement leaders will be in the Palestinian delegation that will visit Damascus within days to pave the way for reconciliation between President al-Asad and 'Arafat.

Message Sent to Egypt

JN300954 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Apr (WAKH) — An authoritative Palestinian source has asserted that the PLO is currently coordinating with Iraq to contain the Egyptian-Palestinian crisis to preserve Palestinian and Arab interests.

The Palestinian source told WAKH's Baghdad correspondent today that an Iraqi envoy gave Egyptian Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi a message on this from Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraq's first deputy prime minister. The source pointed out that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived here earlier today, will consult with Iraqi leaders about subsequent steps on the Palestinian and Arab levels. He will also discuss the consolidation of Arab solidarity. In addition, 'Arafat will brief Iraqi officials on the results of the PNC meetings.

Radio Terms Egyptian PNC Statement 'Lies'

LD291843 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The Egyptian Government's decision to close the PLO bureaus on its soil was met with great amazement, and reflects the level to which the Cairo regime has sunk. Cairo insists on remaining the Camp David regime and the gate for the Zionist invasion of the entire Arab homeland and the Third World, especially Africa.

Fourteen Palestinian bureaus were closed on the orders of the head of the Egyptian regime, which were carried out by members of the Egyptian intelligence service under the command of the interior minister. Why? That is a question to which no one knows the answer, except perhaps what has been carried by the media of lies and fabrications and concocted in the Egyptian Government statement on the recent PNC session in Algeria.

These lies are diametrically opposed to what all the participants agreed on concerning Palestinian-Egyptian relations.

At the same time, the regime's trumpets, which are called the media, be they newspapers, radio stations, television, or others, continue to beat their drums against Palestine: the people, the revolution, and the cause. At the same time, these media continue to applaud the regime and its decisions.

This is hardly surprising, as they have been paid in advance by the Zionist and American embassies in Cairo for each word uttered against Palestine. Naturally, the price was paid in hard currency, so their officials and editors could do their duty to the Zionists and the Americans to the best of their ability.

Several Palestinian leaders have voiced amazement and surprise at what the Egyptian Government has done. At the same time, they expressed their regret at Cairo's decision to close the PLO bureaus in Egypt.

Brother Abu al-Lutf, [Faruq Qaddumi] head of the PLO's Political Department, said: We are truly amazed at and very sorry about this hasty decision. He added that there is no justification whatsoever for such a measure against the PLO. He called on Egypt to reconsider its position.

PLF's 'Abbas on Cairo Declaration, PNC

JN300904 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0748 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 30 Apr (WAKH) — Mahmud [as received] 'Abbas also known as Abu al-'Abbas, PLO Executive Committee member and leader of the Palestinian Liberation Front [PLF], has described the PNC meetings as crowning the PLO's unity in a way that will serve its development and victory.

In a statement published by the newspaper *Al-Khalij* in Al-Shariqah today, Abu al-'Abbas asserted that these meetings resulted in a resumption of dialogue with all Palestinian organizations, agreement on a unified political and organizational program, and a single viewpoint concerning the relationship with Jordan and Egypt and the international peace conference.

On Palestinian-Egyptian relations, he stressed the PLO's desire to see Egypt near the PLO, to have the relationship remain open, and to ensure there are opportunities for dialogue and a reconsideration of positions. Regarding reports of demands that the Cairo Declaration on stopping armed operations outside occupied Palestine be abrogated, the Palestinian official said he did not hear anyone urging its cancellation. The Cairo Declaration is a procedural matter and not an agreement, he added. He said nothing binds other Palestinian organizations to it, as it is not a PLO document.

As for future Palestinian action toward the international peace conference, Abu al-'Abbas said that despite his belief in this conference, he is not optimistic that it can be held soon. After all, it requires a lengthy international struggle as well as universal recognition of the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, which must participate in the gathering on an equal footing with all other parties. He added: When this is achieved, we will be halfway toward realizing our dreams of a return and the establishment of an independent state.

Mahmud [as received] 'Abbas expressed readiness to visit Italy if invited, through the PLO, to help in inquiries related to the *"Achille Lauro"* incident.

PLF Hails Al-Qadhdhafi Role in Palestinian Unity

LD300943 Tripoli JANA in English 0856 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Tayr 30, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr Tal'at Ya'qub, the secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF] has highly lauded the distinctive role assumed by the leader of the revolution in the closing of ranks of the Palestine resistance groups.

In his telegram to the leader of the revolution he stresses that on behalf of the Central Committee, the fighters of his front and himself he pays tribute to the leader of the revolution and the people of Great Jamahiriyah for achieving the unity of PLO and for the assistance the leader of the revolution has rendered at the Palestine National Council held recently in Algiers.

Mr. Ya'qub points out that the PNC has on solid bases achieved the unity of PLO, abrogating Amman agreement, the reaction of Morocco and the severing of relations measure taken by the Egyptian regime and its closure of all PLO offices in Egypt while the Zionist enemy's flag is still hoisted in the Egyptian capital.

He adds that Palestinian people greatly and respectfully lauds the prominent role assumed by the leader of the revolution and the Libyan Arab people and expect more from them for the benefit of the Palestinian people.

He concludes his telegram by saluting the leader of the revolution and stressing his confidence and that of his people in the great role assumed at present by the leader of the revolution.

PFLP-GC's Jibril on Syria-USSR Ties, PNC Unity

JN281953 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] When asked for his view of the joint Syrian-Soviet declaration issued after President al-Asad's recent trip to Moscow, PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril described it as a qualitative step in relations between the Soviet Union and Syria, particularly on the economic and military levels, but also on the political one as well.

He added that the declaration acquires further importance in that it follows the PNC meetings in Algiers and emphasizes that the Palestinian resistance movement must regain its unity on a principled anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist basis. The fact that the declaration comes in the wake of the PNC meetings is a clear acknowledgement that events in Algiers did not reunite the Palestinian resistance. Therefore, it was necessary to state officially, publicly, and directly that the Palestinian resistance must confront imperialist-Zionist plans in the Arab region and the Middle East.

Jibril asserted that the declaration called for restoring the unity of the Palestinian resistance in an anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist sense. He viewed this as a condition and, as such, as clear acknowledgement that the Algiers PNC resolutions were not principled, anti-imperialist, or anti-Zionist. After all, they clearly retained for 'Arafat the freedom to deal with approaches to a settlement.

Jibril added the declaration noted plainly that Syria has firm and principled stands and plays an important role in meeting the imperialist-Zionist onslaught. That, he explained, means any attempt to ignore Syria's positions, which oppose hostile plans,

and its effective role in maintaining the continuity of the Palestinian revolution, is a serious deviation. Such attempts are in full agreement with 'Arafat's continued policy, which he declared at his news conference after the Algiers proceedings.

PLO's Italy Envoy Denies Radicalization

AU030906 Rome ANSA in English 0828 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] (ANSA) Rome — Charges from Italian political figures that the just concluded session of the Palestinian National Council in Algiers marked a radicalisation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's positions were firmly denied by the PLO's representative in Italy, Nimr Hammad, here Wednesday.

Hammad told ANSA that the PLO's line "has not changed," adding that, if there have been any changes, they are "moderate and in the right direction."

According to Hammad, the only way to judge the council's conclusions was to look at its final resolution in which he said three points point to the PLO's option in favour of moderation.

He cited the three points as being the choice in favour of an international peace conference on the Mideastern crisis, the decision to open up dialogue with "democratic forces" in Israel, and the condemnation of terrorism.

Talks with Israeli "democratic forces" had never been accepted by the PLO before. According to Hammad, we will be discussing the final resolution with all the Italian political parties "even with the Republicans, if they want to listen to me," he added of the Italian party with the most pro-Israeli stance.

Hammad has also sought talks with Italian Foreign Ministry officials.

In other points, he described Italian press reports linking the PLO to Italian terrorists or acts of terrorism as "provocations," warning he would not rule out legal moves against the newspapers that publish them.

Hammad was also asked about the presence of Abu al-Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas], the mastermind behind the *"Achille Lauro"* hijacking, in the Palestinian Executive Council, the Palestinian government-in-exile.

"The PLO is not a party," Hammad pointed out. "There is pluralism, and there are compromises."

"There are different views about 'Abbas and his personal role in the *"Achille Lauro"* story, but he represents an organisation, even if a small one."

The reference was to his leadership of the Iraq-based wing of the Palestine Liberation Front, one of the many splinter groups grouped under the PLO umbrella alongside PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's majority Fatah.

According to Hammad, since the PLO's old Executive Committee had been confirmed "for the time being," with the addition of new members, 'Abbas stayed on it, too.

"But, within a few months, we shall review his position, since the organisation he belongs to is currently divided into various factions, but is reunifying, so there is the possibility that 'Abbas will be replaced."

Hammad went on to describe Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's decision to close all the PLO's offices in Egypt as "nervous."

"Mubarak has not shown recognition for the support we have given him," he said. "'Arafat was the only Arab leader who went to Egypt after the agreements with Israel."

"If Mubarak has to please the Americans, he cannot do so to the detriment of the Palestinians. But, in any case, I do not believe his decision will last long."

Asked about reports of a secret meeting between King Husayn of Jordan and Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, Hammad pointed out that similar stories had circulated in the past, but had always been denied by the Jordanians.

"King Husayn knows perfectly well that there can be no solution to the Middle Eastern problem without the PLO," he said, also reiterating 'Arafat's willingness to meet Israeli Minister Without Portfolio Ezer Weizman, but only for talks, not for "negotiations."

KUWAIT

Al-'Usaymi Confers With Soviet Ambassador

LD291748 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi, minister of state for foreign affairs, has conferred with Ernest Zverev, the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait. KUNA reports that that Al-'Usaymi told newsmen the meeting dealt with the good relations between Kuwait and the Soviet Union, as well as the outcome of the visit by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy to Kuwait and the region. Developments in the Arab and international situation were examined as well.

PDRY

YSP Secretary 'Abdallah Leaves for North Yemen

EA292312 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Brother Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, left for Sanaa at noon today. He is carrying a verbal message from Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, to his brother, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland.

Aden News Agency has learned that the message concerns the unification process and ways of strengthening and developing it. It also touches on the creation and maintenance of suitable conditions in a manner that serves the supreme national interests of the Yemeni people.

Brother Fadl Muhsin 'Abdallah is accompanied by Brother Rashid Muhammad Thabit, member of the Central Committee and minister of state for Yemeni unity affairs.

UAE

State Minister for Foreign Affairs Back From PRC

JN291033 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1710 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Apr (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, has said that during talks with Chinese representatives led by Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, it was agreed to make joint efforts, particularly at the United Nations and the Security Council, to end the Iraq-Iran war, the continuation of which endangers security and stability in the region and freedom of navigation in the Gulf. This came in a statement by 'Abdallah to *WAM* on his return from Beijing after a visit of several days to the PRC.

'Abdallah added that it was also agreed to work to convene an international Middle East peace conference with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council and all parties concerned, including the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Rashid 'Abdallah described his trip to the PRC as successful. He added that it will contribute to the growth of bilateral relations. He noted: It was agreed the two countries would coordinate and cooperate in all fields and develop their bilateral ties.

YAR

Salih Receives Message From PDRY's Al-Bid

JN300611 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2016 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Sanaa, 29 Apr (WAKH) — YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has received a message from 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee. Sanaa radio said that Fadl Muhsin, member of the Politburo and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, conveyed the message when he was received by President Salih in Sanaa today. Fadl arrived in Sanaa today with the message, which deals with issues related to the unification of the two parts of Yemen and the creation of conditions to serve the Yemeni people's national interests.

Palestinian Brigade Reportedly Told To Leave

NC291554 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] It has been learned from Cairo that the Egyptian Government will order the [Palestinian] 'Ayn Jalut Brigade, currently stationed in Egypt, to leave as part of its measures against the PLO. The Abu Dhabi-based paper *Al-Ittihad* has reported that the 'Ayn Jalut Brigade was given a deadline by which it must depart for Algeria or Iraq.

In another development, an informed Egyptian source said today that Jordan's King Husayn will arrive in Cairo on Saturday for talks with President Husni Mubarak. Husayn's visit follows the PNC's decision to abrogate the Amman accord, and it comes 5 days after Egypt's decision to close down all PLO offices in Egypt.

Denied by 'Abd al-Majid

JN300811 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 30 Apr (WAKH) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al- Majid, Egypt's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has denied that Egypt has decided to expel the Palestine Liberation Army forces from its territory. He described such reports as groundless. *Al-Khalij*, which is published in Al-Shariqah, quoted 'Abd al-Majid as saying that if Egypt decides to take such measures, it will announce them publicly, and will not implement them secretly.

Mubarak Receives Cable from Palestinian Leader

NC291054 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1025 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 29 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received a cable from Palestinian struggler 'Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah, commander in chief of the corrective movement in Fatah and the PLO. [title as received] The text of the cable reads:

His Excellency President Husni Mubarak, Cairo: Highest esteem and respect. The general Palestinian popular congress, which convened at the opera house in Amman on 20 April 1987, has authorized me to convey to President Husni Mubarak, may God preserve him, a copy of the important national resolutions adopted by the congress under the critical circumstances through which our Palestinian issue is passing. These resolutions reflect the convictions and aspirations of our Arab Palestinian people, wherever they may be.

The congress expressed greetings, appreciation, and responsible allegiance to our kinfolk in the occupied homeland. This massive congress met to fight the attempt to distort Palestinian representation and neutralize it in favor of groups known for their deviationist course and their effort to control the PLO and push it into ties with well-known international strategies contrary to our national independence. These groups are robbing our people of chances through vituperation and one-upmanship in a theatrical manner. The price of all this is quite high and benefits only the Israeli occupation, the continuation of which serves such reckless policies.

May God guide your steps in the service of united Arab issues. May God's peace and mercy be upon you.

'Arafat Warned of Split With PLO in Advance

JN291857 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] Ambassador Taha al-Farnawani has told me that he informed Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO leadership that Egypt would sever its ties with the PLO and close PLO offices if the PNC passed resolutions referring to the 16th PNC session's resolutions on Egypt. He said this means the picture was painted quite clearly for PLO leaders. He said Egypt made it clear Camp David did not prevent it from confronting Israel for the sake of the Palestinian cause or the United States to defend Palestinian rights and the PLO's role.

Commentaries Respond to Resolutions by PNC

AL-AKHBAR on Syrian Stance

NC290649 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2230 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — Under the headline "Fear God in Handling Your Cause and People," *Al-Akhbar* notes that Egypt's people, government, and institutions are deeply embittered by the resolutions adopted by the PNC.

In an editorial appearing in Wednesday's edition, the paper points out that since the 16th PNC session in Algeria in 1983, Egypt has rendered honorable and objective service to the Palestinian cause, despite thoughtless resolutions that were harmful to Egypt.

The paper adds that since that PNC session, the resolutions of which were revived at the latest meeting, Egypt has made noble contributions to efforts to lift the siege on Palestinians in West Beirut. it escorted Palestinian forces to Yemen and Algeria, and even went so far as to warn Israel against attempts to attack them at sea.

The paper explains that Egypt has risked its interests with the United States more than once for the sake of the Palestinian cause and succeeded in obtaining Shim'on Peres' agreement to an international peace conference. It states that such a gathering has always been a Palestinian and Arab demand.

The paper also says that Egypt has borne the Palestinian issue on its very shoulders, taking it to various capitals of the world and international forums, soliciting support and aid, even placing its entire international credit at its disposal.

The paper refers to Syria's attitude toward the Palestinians, noting that the Syrian regime has been killing Palestinians in the camps, from Tal al-Za'tar to 'Ayn al-Hulwah. It adds that this

regime chased the Palestinians under 'Arafat out of the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli. Syria, *Al-Akhbar* asserts, wants the PLO to be merely a bureau under the command of Syrian intelligence.

The paper continues: Tell us, leaders of the PLO, how Syria can liberate Palestine while its Golan Heights are occupied, something Damascus accepts? And how can Syria free Palestine while Syrian troops in Lebanon are in the same trench with the Israelis, with the guns of both parties trained on the Palestinian camps?

In conclusion, *Al-Akhbar* asks: Is it because Egypt does not kill, plant bombs, conspire, or betray that it is rewarded with a return to the resolutions of the insolent 1983 Algiers PNC session? Tell us, leaders of the Palestinians, when you will fear God in handling your cause, your people, and your thousands of refugees.

'Arafat 'Concessions' Viewed

JN291540 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 28 Apr 87 p 5

[Editorial: "Don't Always Bet on Egyptian Generosity"]

[Text] We know Yasir 'Arafat has fought to keep the Palestinian cause out of the hands of the Syrian Ba'th Party. We also know Hafiz al-Asad believes the PLO should be under his leadership to maintain his access to Arab oil money. In addition, we know Yasir 'Arafat has sacrificed the Jordanian-Palestinian accord to please Al-Asad.

The Syrian regime was not satisfied with this. It wanted more. Yasir 'Arafat began a new series of concessions, including the sacrifice of the Iraqi Government. The Iraqi Government is clearly a powerful ally of the 'Arafat wing. The PNC resolutions do not mention this sacrifice, but they do speak of the Egyptian Government and curtailing relations with it over Camp David.

They and Yasir 'Arafat agreed to announce this openly, as the Egyptian Government is generous and forgives the vices of Palestinian leaders. It can also be appeased covertly. The Egyptian Government has not and will not kill Palestinians. Nor will it relinquish the Palestinian cause. The Egyptian Government is reliable.

Although the PLO leadership's stand is opportunistic and unprincipled, and Egypt does not deserve to be humiliated at a PNC session by agents of the Syrian and Libyan regimes, and despite Egypt's pan-Arab positions and concern for the Palestinian cause, as Cairo is the only honest ally in the Arab world, the question is: Will Syria be satisified with these concessions alone?

We would like to tell Yasir 'Arafat that Syria will not stop its demands until it has toppled you and your men from the PLO leadership and has placed the organization under the control of Syrian intelligence. Then Al-Asad can turn Palestinian fighters into terrorists in the Arab world to frighten those who do not pay for the Al-Asad family and the 'Alawites of Syria.

The great loss is 'Arafat's concessions, as they will ultimately lead to the loss of the Palestinian cause itself.

Renewed Military Ties Discussed With USSR

PM291151 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic 22 Apr 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Reopening of Egyptian Military Office in Moscow; Exchange of Military Attaches Between Egypt and USSR"]

[Text] *Al-Wafd* has learned that a senior Egyptian military official visited the Soviet Union as part of the Egyptian delegation that went to Moscow recently under Economy Minister Dr Yusri Mustafa to discuss Egypt's military debts to the Soviet Union. Soviet Embassy sources in Cairo have confirmed that Egypt has asked Moscow not to disclose the official's identity and that this request has been honored. Discussions are now under way between the Egyptian and Soviet Governments to reopen the Egyptian military office at the embassy in Moscow and resume the exchange of military attaches.

Al-Wafd has also learned that the economic, trade, and cultural exchange accord between Egypt and the USSR states that the Soviets will modernize the Hulwan iron and steel mill and the Naj' Hammadi aluminum complex and increase their production capacity. The two sides have also agreed that the USSR will establish a plant in Egypt to assemble the Soviet Lada automobile. Other provisions of the accord are expected to be announced after the talks with the IMF are completed.

Radio Condemns 'Imposter' Al-Qadhdhafi

NC290603 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 2050 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Unattributed commentary from the "Voice of the Libyan People" program]

[Text] The imposter Al-Qadhdhafi exploits every development and event to insult Egypt, its people, and its leader. Al-Qadhdhafi has made his speeches, which are objectionable to people inside and outside Libya and which he delivers with or without due occasion, into opportunities to attack Egypt's leaders and people. He did so in his recent address on the anniversary of what he called the proclamation of people's power. His assault on Egypt was a surprise only to those ignorant of his true nature.

Al-Qadhdhafi has never stopped conspiring and inciting ill will against Egypt, although he often uses the tactics of truce and patience when he sees that his terrorist schemes have failed to fulfill his grudges and ambitions. This is when he sends mediators to seek reconciliation with Egypt. His envoys have never stopped their visits to Cairo, seeking an audience with President Mubarak. The last time such envoys came was after the U.S. raid on Libya. However, once Al-Qadhdhafi has a chance to catch his breath, he does an about-face and seizes the first chance to insult Egypt.

Al-Qadhdhafi directs his grudges and vents his poison against Egypt, its people, and its leaders for the following reasons:

1. Egypt has always been, and, God willing, will remain a haven for Libyan free men opposed to his reckless rule. The latest such asylum seekers were the five soldiers who came here aboard military aircraft. Al-Qadhdhafi is quite well aware of the danger such Libyan opposition poses to his rule and alleged leadership.

2. Al-Qadhdhafi knows that the always steadfast Egypt does not neglect the security of its guests, the free men of Libya who have taken refuge in its territory. Egypt has not submitted to Al-Qadhdhafi's attempts at bribery or threats. He has tried plots, sending terrorists, but he failed. He has tried bribery, offering huge sums of money, and again he failed. Al-Qadhdhafi suffered a sharp slap on his brazen face when President Mubarak refused, in Egypt's name, Al-Qadhdhafi's 5 billion [currency not specified] to hand over Libyan exiles, among whom was the pilot who sought asylum in Egypt in his military plane after refusing to bomb vital targets inside Egypt. Thus, Al-Qadhdhafi has failed in his attempts to deal with Egypt and President Mubarak. At the same time, however, he succeeded in his dealings with some other Arab countries.

3. Al-Qadhdhafi cannot hide the fact that Egyptian democracy, with its established laws of political pluralism, freedom of the press, rule of law, and total independence of the judiciary, is a source of constant anxiety for him. This is particularly true in view of the fact that Al-Qadhdhafi's theories and ploys no longer deceive our Libyan people. There is no direct democracy or people's power under Al-Qadhdhafi. The so-called General People's Congress is a mere farce, run according to Al-Qadhdhafi's questionable aims. We ask Al-Qadhdhafi: Is it true that our Libyan people decided to intervene in Chad? When and where did our Libyan people decide to support Iran with lethal missiles, so that it might use them to strike Baghdad, the capital of fraternal Iraq?

This is why Al-Qadhdhafi always directs his tirades against Egypt's leaders and people. Through its people, leaders, democracy, and embrace of its Libyan brothers, Egypt has been and will remain the hard rock on which all of Al-Qadhdhafi's aspirations, dreams, and illusions are smashed.

This, brothers and sisters, is the imposter Al-Qadhdhafi, and such is his thoughtless and tyrannical rule. These are the reasons behind Al-Qadhdhafi's hatred and the poison he tries to spew against Egypt and its people. And these reasons will endure until it is God's will that our Libyan people wage jihad and triumph over this imposter and his misguided clique. On that day Libya will regain its benevolent and radiant Arab face.

Muslim Brotherhood Leader Comments on Elections

JN241452 Cairo UKTUBAR in Arabic 19 Apr 87 pp 10-12

[Interview with Hamid Abu al-Nasr, controller general of the Muslim Brotherhood by Mahmud Fawzi; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Fawzi] The Muslim Brtoherhood has entered the general elections openly for the first time. Three leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood and members of the controller general's office, Ma'mun al-Hudaybi, Salih Abu Rafiq, and Ahmad Sayf al-Islam Hasan al-Banna, have won in the polls. Does that mean the Brotherhood is serious in its search for a greater and more public role in political life?

[Abu al-Nasr] Yes, such prominence is a result of all the pressure we have been subjected to for the past 30 years. As you know, members of the Muslim Brotherhood have in the past been oppressed, imprisoned, and executed; these are all severe pressures. When we had our first chance to win parliamentary representation we emerged strongly and prominently. The pressure was severe and the reaction was bound to be severe as well. Naturally, we did not field all the Muslim Brotherhood leaders. We only put some of them up for election so others who do not compete could lead the Muslim Brotherhood to positive achievements.

[Fawzi] Why did you not run for the People's Assembly?

[Abu al-Nasr] The Muslim Brotherhood's reasoning was as follows: They view me as a symbol of the organization and believe I should not undertake heavy or exhausting work. Second, my health could stand the rigors of an election campaign, which requires a candidate to meet his constituents, attend rallies, and so on.

[Fawzi] Will those Muslim Brotherhood members who did not run remain in agreement with those who joined the alliance and won? Some people feel a split could occur between the parliamentary members and the others. What do you think?

[Abu al-Nasr] We are not like other parties. Not every person can run for election on his own decision or choose not to run. It is the Brotherhood that rejects, supports, or allows nomination. We are different from other parties in that we have collective understanding and agreement. [passage omitted]

[Fawzi] Some people argue that the Muslim Brotherhood's political emergence after the elections will give the NPUG a higher political profile, despite the fact that the NPUG is not represented in the People's Assembly. After all, every action has an equal and opposite reaction. What is your view?

[Abu al-Nasr] The NPUG's philosophy is based on the denial of God's existence. It believes religion is the opium of the people. Consequently, it is impossible for the NPUG to have a position in Egypt. Such a party may have a position in other states, but not Egypt. Islam exists in Egypt and Jesus Christ, may peace be upon him, walked in Egypt. The NPUG can never have a place among us.

[Fawzi] Who leads the opposition in the new People's Assembly: Ibrahim Shukri [leader of the Socialist Labor Party]; Salah Abu Isma'il [People's Assembly member active in religious affairs]; or one of the Muslim Brotherhood leaders who contributed effectively toward winning a greater share of parliamentary seats for the opposition? Who do you nominate to lead the opposition?

[Abu al-Nasr] I nominate Ibrahim Shukri. I have no quarrel with any of those you mentioned, but Ibrahim Shukri is the most suitable, for he is the party leader.

[Fawzi] What do your think of this statement by Hasan al-Jamal, a candidate on the alliance ticket: If the Muslim Brotherhood takes power it will rule alone and ban other parties.

[Abu al-Nasr] No. The Muslim Brotherhood advocates the multi-party system and everyone has his own ideas for the progress of the state.

[Fawzi] Shaykh Hamid Abu al-Nasr, you once said: "The Muslim Brotherhood does not seek office, but it does not refuse it, either." What does that mean?

[Abu al-Nasr] Yes, we do not seek to have blocs. Government is more of a liability than an asset. However, if the people, through their legal institutions — such as parliament and the parties — want the Muslim Brotherhood, we are here. Otherwise, we would be shirking our responsibility.

[Fawzi] It is no secret the name of the Muslim Brotherhood has been on the minds of those connected with clashes with governments and the assassination of leaders. Al-Naqrashi was killed by 'Abd al-Majid Ahmad. Al-'Isawi killed Ahmad Mahir. Mahmud 'Abd al-Latif fired eight shots in an attempt on the life of 'Abd al-Nasir in Al-Manshiyah Square. Al-Islambuli killed the late President Anwar al-Sadat. There was also the killing of Judge al-Khudindar and the attempt to blow up the Cairo Court of Appeals. There is a general fear that violence will continue in the future. What are the guarantees against this?

[Abu al-Nasr] First, the attempt to assassinate 'Abd al-Nasir was staged. We really did not try to kill him. I ask the government to reopen the investigation into the 1954 assassination attempt against 'Abd al-Nasir in Al-Manshiyah Square. The plan at the time was to wipe out the Muslim Brotehrhood. There were events motivated by Egyptian patriotism and chivalry such as Al-Naqrashi's assassination. The Egyptian Army was at the peak of its success when Al-Naqrashi suddenly declared a truce with the Jews. [passage omitted]

[Fawzi] Some say the Muslim brothers have secret or underground organizations. Can the system under which members used to swear allegiance on the *Koran* and the gun in the presence of the Brotherhood's controller in a dark room be revived?

[Abu al-Nasr] We no longer resort to secrecy. They clearly and explicitly gave us a party so we could operate in public. As for secrecy, it no longer has any place in our ranks.

[Fawzi] The alliance and the Muslim Brotherhood have raised the slogan that Islam is the answer. Do you really have an economic, social, and political program that will turn this slogan into reality? Do you not fear this slogan may be exploited by some parties to achieve their ends?

[Abu al-Nasr] I have no such fears. The slogan will be exploited only to carry out reforms, be they conducted by the Muslim Brotherhood or some other party. We have experienced the Eastern and Western way of life and we hope to experience the Islamic way of life.

[Fawzi] Following the elections the first difference of opinion emerged in the tripartite alliance on whether to apply Islamic law immediately or gradually. What do you have to say about this?

[Abu al-Nasir] I believe that Islamic law must be applied gradually. We must first put an Islamic stamp on the state. Initially, we must implement what the people feel they need. We will wait for matters that need time before being carried out, as Islamic law was established in phases. Alcoholic drinks were banned in three stages. Slavery was also banned in stages. Gradual implementation is one of the hallmarks of Islamic law.

[Fawzi] What is the Muslim Brotherhood's stand on the question of Islamic law in Sudan?

[Abu al-Nasr] Islamic law was rapidly implemented in Sudan. I do not exclude the possibility that the purpose of such a speedy implementation of Islamic law by the Sudanese Government at the time was to make the people shun it. Islamic law must be implemented after careful study and patience. It is not a matter of doing something by halves. It is a question of appeasement and tranquillity.

[Fawzi] Some regrettable incidents took place recently which some have termed sectarian sedition. Some groups that had reportedly been connected to the Muslim Brotherhood in the past were accused of being behind these events. To what extent is the Muslim Brotherhood responsible for this episode?

[Abu al-Nasr] Some parties which are known to all actually tried to pin the blame for the recent sectarian incidents on the Muslim Brotherhood. They did so to hurt it in the legislative elections. The first signs of sedition appeared in Al-Sadat's time. We were pained by what happened to Pope Shinudah, as he is a prominent figure with status among his people.

[Fawzi] Why did the Muslim Brotherhood not intervene to end the Iraq-Iran war to stop the shedding of Islamic blood?

[Abu al-Nasr] The truth is that I recently received an invitation to visit Iran and I set the reconciliation of Iraq and Iran as a condition. However, Iran rejected this, saying it is the victor and will not allow anyone to intercede between it and Iraq to reconcile the two. Therefore, I turned down the invitation.

[Fawzi] The Muslim Brotherhood must be given credit for its early concern with the Palestinian problem going as far back as 1936, for its cooperation with the mufti of Palestine, Amin al-Husayni, and for its participation in the 1948 Palestine war. What about the Muslim Brotherhood's present stand on the Palestinian problem?

[Abu al-Nasr] The Muslim Brotherhood believes that the only solution is through holy jihad for the sake of Palestine. As for treaties, negotiations, and agreements, the Zionist entity will be the only beneficiary. The Zionist entity exploited the Camp David accords and continues its bullying after attacking the Iraqi nuclear reactor, dismembering Lebanon, and dispersing the people of Palestine. This shows that jihad is the only way to confront it. [passage omitted]

'Prominent' Brotherhood Official on Islamic Ideas

JN271502 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic
23 Apr 87 pp 2, 15

[Interview with Muhammad al-Ma'mun al-Hudaybi, "one of the most prominent Muslim Brotherhood leaders," by correspondent Hasan 'Amir in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Amir] Let us begin with an important topical issue, that of an Islamic state similar to the one in Iran, which the Muslim Brotherhood wants to establish in Egypt.

[Al-Hudaybi] Those who say this are twisting the truth and cannot claim to be doing so in good faith. The Sunna [teaching of Muhammad] and the *Koran* ruled Egypt for 13 centuries. Despite this, you cannot find anything in the Muslim Brotherhood's writings and statements showing that it has ever called for a religious state similar to the one in Iran. [passage omitted]

['Amir] How do you explain the many divisions among Islamic groups and their proliferation?

[Al-Hudaybi] The failure to legally recognize these groups is the cause of everything that has happened. Pressure and terrorism force young men to turn to secrecy and produce deviation and extremism. We must learn a lesson from recent experience. When the Muslim Brotherhood moved in the open and succeeded in getting good results in the elections, there were no splits. On the contrary, publicity managed to mobilize the majority within one Islamic trend. It is true that some distributed leaflets calling for a boycott of the elections, but no one paid any attention to them.

['Amir] Does the Muslim Brotherhood's agreement to work in the open mean it has given up the idea of forming secret organizations for which it has become famous?

[Al-Hudaybi] You are raising a very important issue, that of special groupings. Such a question must be tackled in its historical context. The Muslim Brotherhood was established during the British occupation to fight it and uphold God's teachings. Can we confront colonialism without a force of our own? Every popular movement in Egypt or anywhere else had its own secret organization at one time or another. [passage omitted]

['Amir] Does this mean the Muslim Brotherhood has abandoned violence?

[Al-Hudaybi] We have never resorted to violence in the past or present. We have a presence now and all our actions are clear. We have repeatedly told officials with whom we have met that our only goal is to preach God's word in public and that we will not stab anyone in the back. We told them the only thing we want is to work before the eyes and ears of the authorities. We want to be explicitly recognized without any pressure on us to avoid going underground and working in secrecy.

['Amir] Some say the recent killings of the Christian brothers and of officials were carried out by Islamic groups.

[Al-Hudaybi] There is no foundation to that. The Muslim Brotherhood did not commit a single act of violence against the Christian brothers. The government must make the results of its investigations on this matter public so the people will know who the real culprits are.

['Amir] If you have abandoned violence, have you also overcome the feelings of bitterness you harbor toward the 23 June revolution, as well as your resentment of it? After all, the current regime considers itself an extension of that revolution.

[Al-Hudaybi] First of all, the 23 June revolution was our revolution. We were one of its major forces. Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir carried out the revolution only after getting permission from Muslim Brotherhood Controller General Hasan al-Hudaybi. Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir was a member of the secret group and he used to receive his orders from 'Abd al-Rahman al-Sindi and Major General Salah Chadi. If you review the Muslim Brotherhood's history, you will find that all the principles of the revolution were taken from our heritage. However, they did not apply them and deviated from them. This is the main reason for our dispute with them. Let us take the principle of a sound parliamentary life, for example. That is one of our basic demands. Have we achieved such a thing 40 years later?

['Amir] Will the Muslim Brotherhood join a national salvation government to tackle the complex economic problems Egypt is experiencing?

[Al-Hudaybi] We would agree to this if Islamic law were applied and if there were a real and sincere obedience to God's book and the Sunna of His Prophet. When we raised the slogan of Islam as the only solution, we were only responding to the Koran's teachings, which establish a comprehensive link between faith and economic matters. [passage omitted]

Brotherhood Legislator Notes Support for Freedom

PM280955 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
22-28 Apr 87 p 11

[Interview with Counsellor Ma'mun Hasan al-Hudaybi, leader of Muslim Brotherhood deputies in the People's Assembly, by Ayman al-Sayyad in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Al-Sayyad] You contested the elections on the Socialist Labor Party (SLP) ticket. Does this mean you accept its program?

[Al-Hudaybi] Obviously, the electoral program was different from the party program. It was laid down in an agreement between us and the SLP, and it includes those points on which we agreed before entering the election campaign. We shall, God willing, work within parliament to achieve what can be achieved from these points.

[Al-Sayyad] So the tripartite alliance was not just a coalition dictated by the elections but actually a kind of front that agreed on a unified political program?

[Al-Hudaybi] Party programs can differ around the world, but

circumstances in society over a certain period of time may require an agreement on particular programs for a specific period. We do not want to confuse programs and principles. The party's principles are fixed and permanent, but programs normally remain only for a set period of time — within the framework of these principles, of course. Therefore, programs can change according to conditions and problems, but principles remain fixed and permanent. This means that the SLP's principles may differ from our own, but there is nothing to prevent us from agreeing on a program with points drawn from both our principles, as the state of society requires such an accord. Parties around the world agree among themselves on joint programs. So why should we here find such a coalition strange?

[Al-Sayyad] But in whose name will you speak in parliament: the Muslim Brotherhood or the SLP?

[Al-Hudaybi] Since we have agreed on principles, we will speak to achieve those principles. Therefore, it does not matter in whose name we speak. If the government today speaks in the name of Islam, I will support it at once.

[Al-Sayyad] Who will lead the alliance?

[Al-Hudaybi] The natural, logical, and lawful thing is for the leader of the SLP, on whose ticket we were nominated, to be the chief of the SLP's parliamentary body. He has, thank God, achieved honorable success in his own constituency. He is an established politician who is both experienced and prudent. As long as we agree on our priorities during this term, it does not matter who the speaker is.

[Al-Sayyad] With the 1987 elections your society has entered a new stage. Do you believe you are still as powerful as you were in the 1940's and 1950's?

[Al-Hudaybi] That is relative. In fact, the Egyptian people's overwhelming response to the Muslim Brotherhood's call has completely surprised us and the entire world. Even if we had not entered the People's Assembly, we would have been content with the strong and overwhelming Islamic trend we saw among the Egyptian people and which everyone has felt. The people are eager to revive God's law.

[Al-Sayyad] But what about the number of seats you won? Do you believe they are a true sign of your power among the Egyptian public?

[Al-Hudaybi] Of course not. We believe the Egyptian public could have given us much more than this. In fact, the ballot boxes showed that the percentage was at least 30 percent, but this was reduced during the process of calculations after taking into consideration what happened before and during the electoral process.

[Al-Sayyad] You claim the Islamic trend supported you. What about those "Islamic" leaflets calling for a boycott of the elections?

[Al-Hudaybi] Some people consider this election illegitimate. Others see it as a waste of time to contest the elections, as the Assembly's code gives its speaker the right to suppress other views. Such opinions are now being expressed. However, our position on this is fixed: The imam, Martyr Hasan al-Banna [founder of the Muslim Brotherhood], sought nomination to parliament more than once. We also had deputies in the previous dissolved parliament. So our stand on this matter is old and firm.

[Al-Sayyad] Does your participation in these elections and in this manner mean you have accepted the familiar formula of democratic political action, or are you seeking a radical change in the existing constitutional and structural basis of political and social systems in Egypt today?

[Al-Hudaybi] This formula is not new to us. As I have pointed out, Imam Martyr Hasan al-Banna entered parliament and permitted society [Muslim Brotherhood] members to be nominated for parliamentary elections, which were then taking place. This is nothing new, but the change this time is that we contested the elections openly, which had been denied to us for so long.

[Al-Sayyad] So you agree to the Communists having their own party, paper, and right to express their views?

[Al-Hudaybi] The criterion here is the meaning of the word "communists." We do not, of course, accept those who call for apostasy. As for differences over economic views, we usually discuss them on the basis of what is in God's book and the Prophet's Sunnah, with the knowledge that we cannot declare anyone who calls himself a Muslim an infidel.

[Al-Sayyad] The Constitution forbids the establishment of religious-based parties. Will you try to form an independent party?

[Al-Hudaybi] A statement is being circulated to that effect, but it is not true. Neither the Constitution nor the parties' law stipulates this. The law prevents the establishment of parties on the basis of faith, religion, or racial discrimination. We do not call for discrimination on the basis of faith. Our membership is not confined to Muslims, since we have nominated a Christian on our ticket.

[Al-Sayyad] The question remains: Will you work toward establishing your own independent party?

[Al-Hudaybi] We hope so.

[Al-Sayyad] Do you agree to the Copts having a similar party?

[Al-Hudaybi] What would the purpose of such a party be? If its goal is to preserve their rights, we have no objection. In fact, reality shows that a Christian party actually exists within the church, which is considered the entity that represents the Copts.

[Al-Sayyad] If you are to win a majority in future elections, will you support the rights of all to freedom of expression and the formation of independent parties?

[Al-Hudaybi] Of course. Our program, which is published, provides for this.

Communique No 2,658 Details 28-29 Apr Combat

JN291647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Communique No 2,658 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 April 87]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces have continued their combat activities, inflicting the following additional losses on the Zionist aggressors yesterday evening and today:

1. With great courage and firm determination our valiant formations in the I Army Corps northern sector continued pounding enemy positions, personnel concentrations, and vehicles. Artillery units shelled enemy rear lines, inflicting further losses.

Confirmed enemy losses are as follows: Thirty vehicles loaded with personnel destroyed; two bulldozers burned and destroyed; four 57-mm antiaircraft guns destroyed; and three launchers, four rifles, and a 60-mm mortar seized.

2. Our gigantic Air Force conducted 42 combat missions against enemy units, inflicting fresh losses. At 1000 today, our aircraft carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit. Our planes then returned safely to base, God be praised.

3. Our brave helicopter gunships launched 50 combat missions against enemy positions, vehicles, and troop concentrations, inflicting further losses on the rogues. Our gunships then returned safely to base, God be praised.

4. Our units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al- Basrah directed fierce fire at enemy positions and troop concentrations. They managed to achieve the following: The destruction of a heavy machine gun and the killing of its crew; the demolition of three vehicles and the damaging of another; the destruction of five ammunition dumps; and the seizure of two machine guns and three Kalashinkov rifles abandoned by the enemy in no-man's-land.

5. Through effective blows by artillery, tanks, and mortars, our units in the VII Army Corps sector inflicted new losses on the Khomeyniite agents of Zionism.

Confirmed losses were as follows: Twelve rogues killed, two vehicles destroyed, two weapons emplacements demolished, and three ammunition dumps burned.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 April 1987

Lloyds Says Panamanian Oil Tanker Hit 29 Apr

JN291345 Baghdad INA in English 1328 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] London, Apr. 29, INA — Lloyds intelligence service [as received] said that the Panamanian oil tanker *"Pamet"* was hit today in an attack this morning while sailing in an area situated between latitudes 28 north and longitude 51 east of the Arab Gulf.

Lloyds said that the ship is operated by the A. Halux Navigation Company and it weighs 45,330 tons.

Lloyds data office member, Mark Herman, told INA correspondent here in a telephone call that the Panamanian tanker was attacked while sailing to the south of the Iranian port of Bushehr at an area called Zaidan in the northern Arab Gulf.

UN Security Council Told of Iranian Shelling

JN291918 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Iraq informed the UN Security Council today of the Iranian regime's continued shelling of residential areas in Iraq, providing new details of the Iranian regime's bombardment of these places in the past month.

A message from Iraq's permanent UN representative, 'Ismat Kittani, to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said the shelling, which continued almost daily, included Basra, Al-'Uzayr, Al-Qurnah, and Chuwartah. The message noted that these criminal acts resulted in the martyring or wounding of a number of civilians, including children, and damage to civilian property.

Saddam Chairs Army General Command Meeting

JN291922 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] President Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has chaired a meeting of the Armed Forces General Command. The session was also attended by Staff Genral 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister; Comrade 'Ali Hasan al-Majid, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command; Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information; and Staff Gen 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs.

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From 2-Day Moscow Visit

JN291549 Baghdad INA in English 1532 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, Apr 29 INA — Iraqi Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz returned here today from Moscow concluding a two-day visit to the Soviet Union.

During his visit, Mr. 'Aziz participated in the contacts carried out by Arab seven-member committee assigned to follow up the Iraq-Iran war developments, with the Soviet officials particularly the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

Ramadan Receives Romanian Official, Message
JN291547 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received (Dan Shineshen), Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade and international cooperation, today. In the course of the session, (Dan Shineshen) conveyed a message to Taha Yasin Ramadan from Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu on cooperation between the two friendly states and ways to promote it in all fields.

During the meeting, which was also attended by the Romanian ambassador in Baghdad, the two sides discussed existing relations and expressed great satisfaction with their development, affirming the eagerness of leaders in both countries to bolster and expand them in the service of the common interests of the two friendly states.

Kurdish Leader Calls for 'Partition of Iraq'
PM290956 Paris LE MONDE in French 16 Apr 87 p 4

[Jean Gueyras report: "Patriotic Union of Kurdistan Number Two Man Wants 'Partition of Iraq'"]

[Text] On 15 January 1985, the Executive Committee of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] headed by Jalal Talabani announced the failure of the preliminary talks which have been going on since December 1983 between his movement and the Iraqi Government. The goal of the discussions was to secure the revision of the 11 March 1974 autonomy law governing Baghdad's relations with the Iraqi Kurds. A week later the fighting resumed in Iranian Kordestan, thus confirming the break between the Baghdad government and Talabani's supporters. At the same time, the latter moved closer to Barzani's followers and the communists, who had never hidden their hostility to any agreement with President Saddam Husayn.

Since then the PUK, which formerly accused the Islamic government in Tehran of being the real threat to the Kurdish nationalist movement, has had a fundamental change of attitude, gradually aligning with Iranian positions. In November 1986 the PUK and the Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] led by the Barzani brothers — Idris (who has since died) and Mas'ud — signed a political and military agreement in Tehran, under the Islamic Republic's auspices, aimed at strengthening and coordinating their struggle against the ruling regime in Baghdad. Even before that accord was signed, Talabani's underground fighters had launched a commando raid on the Kirkuk oil installations with Iran's help.

On a stopover in Paris, PUK deputy general secretary Amin Nushirwan made a statement to *Le Monde* in which he justified the about-face in his organization's policy. "We made every effort," he told us, "to reach an agreement with Baghdad. But the preliminary talks, which were on the verge of succeeding in October 1984, failed as a result of Turkish pressure on Iraq and the chauvinism of the Iraqi Ba'thists, who regard the Iraqi Kurds as guests from abroad. The autonomy they have granted Iraqi Kurdistan is purely superficial, and the Kurds in this region who collaborate with the Baghdad authorities are betraying the Kurdish nation's interests."

"Several Small States...." [subhead]

Consequently, Mr Nushirwan said, the PUK is no longer advocating autonomy for Iraqi Kurdistan but self-determination which implies possible independence. "We are preparing the Kurdish movement to accept independence at the appropriate time. We therefore want the partition of Iraq, as we see no other way of attaining our ultimate goal, which is independence." He added that the partition of Iraq is not "merely an idea" but a "real possibility" and therefore wants Iraq divided into "several small states — Shi'ite, Sunni, and Kurdish."

In this case, does he not fear Turkish military intervention followed by the occupation of Iraqi Kurdistan? Such an eventuality does not worry Mr Nushirwan who even thinks that it would be beneficial for the Kurds because, he said, "two parts of Kurdistan will thus be united," paving the way for a future united Kurdistan. For the time being, he added, it does not really matter to us who occupies Iraqi Kurdistan. "Moreover, we prefer to fight against the Turkish army because, although Turkey is a NATO member, it does not have the support of all the Arab countries, some of whom will be able to help us in our struggle for the creation of an independent state in Iraqi Kurdistan. This will not happen if we remain under Iraqi occupation."

Mr Nushirwan specified that only the PUK is advocating separatism. "All the other Kurdish organizations," he added, "including our pro-Barzani allies, are after autonomy." With regard to the Iraqi Communists who are also fighting in Kurdistan, he said they are not part of the Kurdish movement and are only seeking to use the Kurdish movement "to promote the cause of communism in Iraq."

The PUK's number two man refused to discuss any disagreements which may remain between his movement and the Islamic leaders in Tehran, preferring instead to stress areas of accord. "We have a common enemy, the Baghdad Ba'thist regime, which we would like to see fall," he said. In this connection, Mr Nushirwan noted that the ties between the PUK and Tehran are stronger than those between the Iranians and Barzani's followers, despite the fact that they are regarded as loyal to the Islamic Republic. "Tehran," he said, "gives us all the weapons we need — apart from planes and tanks, of course."

Joint Statement Details Tunisian Minister's Trip

JN281612 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 28 Apr 87

["Text" of Jordanian-Tunisian press statement on the visit of Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk to Jordan from 26-28 April 1987; date and place not given]

[Text] At the invitation of Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and with a sincere desire to strengthen ties of fraternal cooperation, Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk paid an official visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from 26-28 April 1987.

Hedi Mabrouk had an audience with His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and conveyed the feelings of amity and appreciation of His Excellency the Great Struggler President Habib Bourguiba to His Majesty King Husayn and to His Highness Crown Prince Hasan. He also voiced the sentiments of respect and admiration which the Tunisian president, government, and people have for His Majesty King Husayn, his leading role, and his indefatigable efforts to strengthen Arab solidarity and serve Arab causes. In addition, he conveyed Tunisia's sincere love and admiration for the fraternal Jordanian people due to the progress they have made.

Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received the visiting minister, who gave the prime minister the greetings of Prime Minister Rachid Sfar and renewed his invitation to pay an official visit to the Republic of Tunisia to strengthen the already fraternal ties between the two states. The prime minister promised to make the trip in the near future. Arab and international issues of interest to the two countries and the growing relations in various field, which officials from both states are eager to bolster and broaden, were examined as well.

Talks were held between a Jordanian delegation led by Tahir al-Masri and a Tunisian group headed by Hedi Mabrouk. During the sessions, the latest Arab developments were reviewed. The talks showed the two sides held identical views on issues discussed.

Both countries expressed their firm belief that a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace can only be achieved through Israel's complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and by safeguarding the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. They emphasized that all efforts must be pooled in the campaign to convene an international peace conference under UN auspices based on international legality. All parties to the conflict in the Middle East, including the PLO, must participate, along with the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The two sides paid tribute to the heroic steadfastness of the Arab citizens of the occupied territory and their continued resistance to Israel's attempts to uproot them from their land through political and economic pressure, repression, and intimidation.

The two delegations voiced concern over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, which saps and squanders the strength and human and material resources of both Muslim countries. The two sides hailed the steadfast position of Iraq's people and valiant army in defense of Iraq's territory and the Arab nation's honor and character. They praised Iraq's cooperation with all efforts and initiatives to halt this destructive war peacefully. They also announced their support for the efforts of the UN secretary general to reach a peaceful solution to this war: a cease-fire, followed by a withdrawal to the recognized international border, a prisoner exchange, and the start of negotiations to settle all aspects of the dispute.

The two sides reviewed the situation in Lebanon and affirmed the need for Israel's complete, immediate, and unconditional withdrawal from southern Lebanon in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions. They affirmed their concern for fraternal Lebanon's stability to guarantee its independence, unity, and right to exercise its sovereignty over its territory.

The two parties studied the state of collective Arab action, with emphasis on the current important stage in the Middle East. The two sides expressed their belief that an Arab summit must be held as soon as possible to examine the situation in the region and formulate a unified Arab stand on the decisive issues facing our Arab nation.

Within this context both sides reiterated their support for the Arab League and specialized Arab organizations in the service of joint Arab action. Such collective moves seek to reach the objectives specified by the Arab League Charter and achieve further rapprochement and coordination among member-states in the interest of the Arab nation, its causes, and common objectives.

The two sides reviewed the cordial and distinguished relations binding the two fraternal countries, the foundations of which were laid by His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency the Great Struggler President Habib Bourguiba. These ties have been strengthened through the two countries' realistic policies, moderation, and clear vision.

With the goal of boosting these relations and promoting them to the desired level, both countries expressed interest in the reality and potential of cooperation and exchange in all sectors. They agreed that consultations and coordination must continue, and that other fields of collaboration must be found to entrench and promote their already strong relations.

His Excellency Hedi Mabrouk expressed happiness at his first official visit to the fraternal Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and his admiration for the achievements he saw in culture, development, and construction. He also voiced his thanks and deep gratitude for the sincere, brotherly welcome accorded him. He reiterated the invitation for His Brother Tahir al-Masri to pay an official visit to the Republic of Tunisia. This was gladly accepted by the foreign minister, who promised to make the trip on a date fixed by both sides.

Papers Assess Results of PNC Resolutions

SAWT AL-SHA'B on 'Polarization'

JN281601 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 28 Apr 87 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "What Has Been Accomplished for the Cause in Algiers?"]

[Text] After the conclusion of the meetings of the PNC session in Algiers and after examining the deliberations and bargains held and consummated there, as well as the resolutions adopted, one is dutybound to carefully analyze the results of the 18th PNC session. That gathering was held under the slogan of achieving national unity and also to analyse the current and future implications of these results on the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The question posed first and foremost is: Has the PLO turned the national unity slogan into tangible reality and outlined the approaches and guidelines of unified Palestinian action? Has the gain made by the PLO leadership been equal to the losses it has suffered in its relations with many Arab states, especially Egypt, Syria, Jordan, and Morocco? Do the PLO's new orientations truly serve the armed and political struggle to end the Zionist occupation, regain the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, and stem the tide of colonialist annexation of Palestinian territories, a scheme designed to expel Palestine's people and its rightful owners?

On the Palestinian level, it cannot be said national unity was achieved through "an understanding" with three or four factions which, through Arab and international pressure, imposed their opinion and policy on the PLO and occupied prominent positions in the PLO leadership and its PNC. Such a conditional understanding does not mean national unity has been forged, so much as it means there has been polarization around a certain policy. This policy calls for the PLO to be turned into a political card in the power struggles of the Arab world and the Palestinian question.

The legitimacy of the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people was in no need of a resolution or enhancement. This legitimacy has been strengthened through the gains the PLO has made on the Arab and international levels through arduous political effort. It was reflected by the Arab and international consensus on PLO representation in peace efforts and the international conference as a major party to the dispute along with the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

On the Arab level, the picture looks clearer concerning the results of the resolutions adopted by the PLO and the PNC and the effects they will have on the PLO's relations with Arab states, especially the major parties directly linked to the Palestine question. The abrogation of the Amman agreement on joint Jordanian-Palestinian action on the Palestinian issue constitutes a setback for political and diplomatic efforts that sought to provide a practical mechanism for PLO participation in an international peace conference and its representation of the Palestinian people at such a gathering. Furthermore, it has placed an obstacle in the way of efforts to convene this conference. This work has gone a long way recently toward ending Israel's rejection of and America's intransigence toward an international conference and a comprehensive settlement.

The decision to abrogate the Amman agreement will never be an obstacle hindering Jordan's efforts to convene an international conference, support our kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied territories, and root them on their land. The bonds between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples, as well as the principles contained in the accord, will remain the pillars of Jordanian policy and the pivot for efforts to liberate the land and regain the Palestinian people's rights.

The resolution on PLO relations with Egypt that prompted the Egyptian Government to close PLO offices in Cairo has deprived the PLO of a link to Egypt's effective role in the Arab and international arenas, a role that has enlisted support for the Palestinian question. Cairo considered this resolution as interference in its internal affairs and as a sign of ingratitude for its sacrifices, its eagerness to help recover Palestinian rights, and its efforts to bring about a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian question.

If we add to all this the heightened tension currently governing PLO relations with Morocco and its continued dispute with Syria, we can say these resolutions have put the PLO farther from the arenas of political and military confrontation with the Israeli enemy. They have also worsened its relations with the Arabs still further.

Hence, can one say that the work of the latest PNC session was within the limits of collective Arab action? Does extending bridges to some factions and countries at the expense of destroying bridges built with others directly concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict serve the cause and reinvigorate relations with our kinfolk in the occupied territories?

In brief, it can be said that the isolated minority has imposed its opinion on the majority in the PLO without taking account of the views of the silent majority of Palestinians inside the occupied homeland and in the diaspora, the majority that will finally have its say. It will continue to have the right to make decisions and to have the last word concerning everything that has happened in Palestinian affairs.

AL-RA'Y on Egyptian Stance

JN281255 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 28 Apr 87 pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "Egypt and the PLO"]

[Text] The Egyptian Government yesterday announced its decision to close all PLO offices and affiliated institutions and stressed the measures related to such a step. This Egyptian move came less than 48 hours after the conclusion of the 18th PNC session and the statement "that allowed the PLO Executive Committee to define the bases of Palestinian-Egyptian relations." However, Cairo has realized that this definition to which the PNC referred does not allow the PLO to adopt a decision or define a basis for Palestinian-Egyptian relations except in accordance with the resolutions reached in the 16th PNC session.

These resolutions differentiated between "the Egyptian people" and the "Egyptian Government," expressed opposition to the Camp David Accords, and actually set Cairo's departure from these agreements as a condition for rapprochement.

The strong Egyptian reaction to the latest PNC session is understandable. Nevertheless, we cannot but profoundly regret the low level reached by Palestinian-Egyptian relations. This sorrow overwhelms us whenever relations deteriorate between two Arab brothers and whenever differences negatively affect our dreams of comprehensive and profound solidarity to unite our efforts, pool our resources, resume the Arab summit march, ably confront Israel, and fully recover our rights usurped by Israel's occupation, expansionist plans and all its designs against the homeland and nation. What is also regrettable is that Palestinian-Egyptian differences have coincided with our increasing hopes that the Palestinian national unity, which was hammered out in Algiers, would lead to further consolidation of Palestinian-Arab relations and to supporting the goals of the next stage. This stage especially consists of the international conference, which has drawn overall support except for the rejectionist Israeli position and the U.S. stand, which is now less hesitant and has accepted the notion of a conference. This is why observers, Arab brothers, and even the Palestinians themselves have regarded Jordan's calm and rational reaction to the abrogation of the Amman accord as a clear and direct expression of a strong desire to preserve solidarity, brush aside marginal differences, and prevent any hostile side from exploiting our disputes to impede efforts to secure a just and comprehensive peace based on Israel's withdrawal and the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights.

Once again we regret the deterioration of Egyptian- Palestinian relations. We hope our differences will soon be swept aside. Our great sister Egypt has made great sacrifices. It has always set a noble example in rising above differences, showing profound national loyalty and magnanimity to preserve Palestine's Arab character, face dangers, and preserve national action to achieve victory for a nation whose present and future, and ties to their land are being jeopardized by the enemy.

Karami on Cabinet, Ministerial Meetings

NC290712 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Preparations for tomorrow's second ministerial meeting in Mansur Palace will resume today. Yesterday's discussions dealt with the proposal to convene a cabinet meeting, but Prime Minister Rashid Karami linked this with implementation of previous resolutions issued by ministerial sessions. He said: We will not agree to return to past conditions, of which we have complained. Responding to those who claim that the ministerial meetings are illegal and that the cabinet must meet, Karami said: The argument is sound, but the intention behind it is bad. The decisions we adopted at our recent meeting in Mansur Palace are merely a reaffirmation of decisions made by the cabinet since 1984. Karami asked: Who is obstructing the implementation of these decisions, and can they ask us to return to the cabinet when we have agreed to resume the dialogue and agreed that the government should become a dialogue committee?

Prime Minister Karami affirmed: There will be no return to cabinet meetings in B'abda until we guarantee that we have laid the basis for reform and detente and until everything we advocate and seek is realized. He added: We are masters of negavitism when confronted with abnormal practices.

The prime minister said he believes that economic pressures are an attempt to persuade him to accept what they advocate and demand: the partition of the country and the establishment of cantons. He emphasized that he has rejected the logic that contends: What is ours is ours, and what is yours is yours and ours. He said he accepts only justice and equality, reiterating that the era of preferences, domination, and privileges is gone forever.

Ministerial Meeting Postponed

NC291214 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1205 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] We have just received the following report: The office of the speaker of the Chamber of Deputies issued a statement this afternoon announcing the postponement of the ministerial meeting scheduled for tomorrow, Thursday.

Birri Criticizes Revival of Cairo Agreement

NC300649 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Amal Movement leader Minister Nabih Birri has said that the PNC decision to revive the Cairo agreement [signed on 2 November 1969] will lead to a situation worse than that prevail ing before 1982. The revival of the accord, Minister Birri added,- means that rockets will again be fired from the south, Israel will respond by shelling the area, and its inhabitants will be displaced.

Iran Recalls Envoy To Explain Missing Document

NC291246 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The Iranian Government has recalled its ambassador to Lebanon for a briefing on the disappearance of an important secret document concerning a meeting of something called the Beirut Council [Majlis Bayrut], consisting of a Shi'ite religious group.

'Islamic Republic of Lebanon' Stamps Circulated

NC291746 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1645 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The *Central News Agency* has reported that postage stamps bearing the words "Islamic Republic of Lebanon" and similar slogans have been circulating in West Beirut, the southern suburb, the southern areas, Ba'labakk, and Al-Hirmil. One of the stamps has a picture of Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni and Imam Musa al-Sadr, and the legend "Islamic Republic of Lebanon" printed in Arabic and French. The stamp costs 300 piasters. Photos of Imam Khomeyni and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad also appear on another stamp, along with a picture of the ruins of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, with the words "The Destruction of the U.S. Spy Nest" written underneath. This 25-piaster stamp also bears the "Islamic Republic of Lebanon" slogan. The stamps were found on letters mailed by individuals.

It should be noted that this is the second time such stamps have appeared in circulation. The first was several months ago in the Al-Biqa'.

Carrier-Based Israeli Helicopters Fly Over Sidon

NC291123 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Israeli helicopters flew over Sidon at noon today on reconnaissance sorties. The helicopters took off from an aircraft carrier anchored off the southern coast.

Resistance Fighters Shell Israeli Settlements

NC290903 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0800 GMT 20 Apr 87

[Text] A group of resistance fighters has fired 107-mm Katyusha rockets at the (Ibnis) settlement in the northern part of the occupied territory. Another group fired two Grad rockets at the Shomera En Nabi Rubin settlement in Western Galilee in the northern part of occupied Palestine at dawn today.

The enemy radio admitted these two operations this morning.

Al-Asad Briefs Party Command on Visit to USSR

JN291736 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1715 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command held a meeting at noon today during which Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the party and president of the republic, reviewed the talks he held with Soviet leaders during his recent trip to Moscow. He also discussed their important results in terms of bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East and the world at large. The Regional Command praised the outcome of these talks, as it constitutes an important development in Syrian-Soviet ties and a strengthening of the forces hostile to Zionism and imperialism.

Vice President Khaddam Receives PNSF Leadership

JN282045 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the leaders of the PNSF this evening. During the session, they reviewed the situation in the Arab world in general and all aspects of the Palestinian situation in particular. There was an agreement of views on the need to consolidate the national Palestinian course and on the PNSF's participation.

AL-THAWRAH Condemns Egyptian, Moroccan Regimes

JN290842 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 29 Apr 87

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "An Exposed Game," the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* comments on the Egyptian and Moroccan regimes' treasonous stand toward the Arab cause. The paper writes: These two regimes have placed themselves at the service of Israel and colonialism in the Arab world. They spare no effort to enable the Zionist-colonialist scheme to achieve its hostile, expansionist designs. The Moroccan regime's attempts to open the Arab gate to Zionism are known. This regime has been involved in preparing and implementing the Camp David conspiracy. During the secret talks in Morocco between the Zionists and the Egyptian regime's representatives before the signing of the Camp David accords, the Moroccan regime said it was playing the role of mediator between the Arabs and the Zionists. This government not only carried out secret moves for Israel and Zionism, but openly hosted a Zionist conference in Arab Morocco. This regime also received the prime minister of the aggressive Zionist entity, which occupies Arab territory and defiles Jerusalem despite the fact that this regime chairs a committee on Jerusalem's liberation.

The Egyptian regime not only removed Egypt from the arena of Arab struggle against Zionism through the Camp David accords, but also dragged it over to the other side, that of Israel and the United States.

Concluding, *Al-Thawrah* declares: The actions of these two regimes constitute a black page in the history of the Arab nation. Regardless of their attempts to court favor with Palestine, they will not be exonerated. Delusion and deception will not conceal their nature, which is hostile to the Arabs, or change a fact every Arab knows, namely, that these two regimes, shackled by American fetters and Zionist mines, are a heavy burden on the Arab nation's present and future. The elimination of this burden is a necessity if the pan-Arab struggle is to achieve its objectives of liberation and unity.

Developments Continue in Conference Negotiations

Exclusion of PLO Debated

TA301110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1056 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Here is a report by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami: The document of understanding on an international conference was agreed to by Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and King Husayn at the beginning of this month in a meeting in London. Our correspondent has learned that the document was formulated by Peres and his aides, and is acceptable to King Husayn. It includes a secret appendix on a Jordanian commitment to Israel, through the United States, to make it easier for Israel to accept it. The appendix states that King Husayn understands he will not be able to include Palestinians such as the PLO in negotiations, which would make Israel abandon any talks. However, it does not state that Israel will know who those representatives are a priori. This understanding was not reported to Prime Minister Shamir, who learned about it only through the U.S. document delivered to him by Ambassador Pickering.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1100 GMT on 30 April adds that "an official spokesman in Amman has denied Israeli reports that King Husayn had agreed to direct talks without the participation of the PLO. The spokesman emphasized that the king has reiterated that he would never enter into talks without the PLO. The spokesman also denied that the Jordanian king had met Mr Peres, describing this as mere speculation."]

Peres Presents Plan to Party

TA291710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and foreign minister, today presented the leaders of his party with King Husayn's explicit consent to an international conference that will not have any authority to force anything on the participants and will include non-PLO representatives. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that Mr Peres presented Husayn's agreement in a meeting with the Alignment members of the Inner Cabinet, who were joined by Labor Party Secretary General 'Uzi Bar'am and Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee. Mr Peres also reported that the United States supports his political program.

The participants in the meeting did not differ on the program, but expressed different views on the steps that should be taken now to promote it. Some of the participants told our correspondent that they believe the plan will be presented to the inner cabinet in a few weeks, and if the Likud rejects it, early elections will be called.

Today, Minister Moshe Shahal met with SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim] leader Rabbi Yitzhaq Peretz. The two evidently discussed the possibility of early elections.

Peres Begins Campaign

TA291539 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Report by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel]

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir returns tomorrow from his official visit to France, and it appears that following another meeting between the prime minister and the vice prime minister, a decision will be reached by Peres' office on when precisely to bring his political plan to the cabinet for discussion and decision.

Peres spoke today as though elections were almost upon us. In a talk with students at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, the foreign minister said that in his opinion the election campaign has already started unofficially. The issue of the international conference will be the focus of the election campaign and, in the foreign minister's view, if the cabinet debate ends in disagreement, the duration of the election campaign must be reduced and set for the shortest period possible. Peres spoke today about a 3-week election campaign, instead of 3 months.

It is possible that the foreign minister will decide to bring his proposal before the cabinet even before his planned trip to the United States in approximately 2 weeks. According statements made in his office, the document he plans to submit for decision is already formulated and ready, with the knowledge and consent of the Jordanians, the Americans, and the Egyptians.

It should be emphasized that Peres is in possession of more than one document, and some of the understandings he reached with Husayn appear in two secret documents attached to the main proposal.

The foreign minister today convened a meeting in his office with the Alignment members of the inner cabinet — Rabin, Weizman, Navon, and Bar-Lev — together with Abba Eban and 'Uzi Bar'am, and presented to this reduced and senior forum his political plan. People who participated in this meeting note the degree of support and backing Peres is getting from Rabin who, up until the last few weeks, was most doubtful about the chances of convening an international conference.

As mentioned, the prime minister returns home tomorrow evening, and upon his return we can expect the Likud to launch a public and media campaign aimed at proving that Peres made excessive concessions to the Jordanians recently in preparing the joint document and that, in contrast to the foreign minister's claims, the international conference will not end its role with an official opening ceremony, but will serve as an opening for the Soviet Union to actively interfere in the political moves.

Shamir, Mitterrand View Summit

TA291623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir met this evening with French President Francois Mitterrand. The two discussed, among other things, the chances for the international conference. President Mitterrand expressed support for the plan, and

explained why he has taken this position. Our correspondent in Paris, Gid'on Kouts, talked with the prime minister and heard from him what President Mitterrand said:

[Begin recording] [Shamir] He thinks it is primarily necessary to discuss the conditions for it with all the possible participants. He said that he believes the Soviet Union should participate in the process because it is present in the area anyway. We exchanged views on this. I presented my position while he expressed his opinion.

[Kouts] What does he think about the Soviet conditions for resumption of ties with Israel?

[Shamir] He says that it is quite a distant forecast and that he thinks the Soviet Union will not effect any changes in its positions either on resumption of ties with Israel or the emigration of Jews without receiving a serious recompense from Israel for this.

[Kouts] Did he show any interest in your position regarding the possibility that the national unity government may be dissolved?

[Shamir] He was interested in it and asked me what the options were. I told him that if the differences of opinion on the matter persist, the integrity of the government would be jeopardized. I explained the damage that could be caused as a result. He understood this. [end recording]

Further on Shamir Visit

For reportage of the 4-day visit of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to France, including his talks with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, see the France section of the 28 April Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Shamir Office on U.S. Document

TA291059 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
29 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpts] The leaders of the Alignment, headed by Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin, are convinced that the question of the peace process will bring about the disbandment of the national unity government within several weeks. This was stated yesterday by sources close to Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres. According to them, elections seem to be unavoidable. There is also a growing belief in the Likud that Peres' political move will necessarily lead to elections. The Likud has learned that at the behest of Rabbi Eli'ezer Shakh, who is known for his dovish positions, SHAS [Torah Observing Sephardim] would second the motion to bring elections forward because of the political argument. This actually ensures a majority in the Knesset for holding early elections.

All this emerged when it became clear that Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has rejected all attempts by Shim'on Peres to begin deliberations on the political plan that Peres wants to submit to the inner cabinet. It has been learned that in talks with his associates, Shamir said he would not let Peres repeat the "Tabah trick." According to Shamir, the vice prime minister did not bother to check with the Egyptians the implementation of the condition that brought about the Likud's agreement to the package deal on Tabah. [passage omitted]

The first paragraph of the document U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering delivered to Shamir over the weekend states that the UN secretary general would summon the international conference. Shamir objects to this saying that due to the PLO's status in the United Nations, the UN secretary general would probably not be averse to inviting it to the conference. The second paragraph of the document outlines the objectives of the negotiations, while the third paragraph deals with the modalities of the process, including the 10 points the foreign minister has recently described in various forums. Senior political sources said that the document is acceptable to Jordan as well as to the United States.

In contrast, the Prime Minister's Office argues that "there is no American paper and that reference is to a paper formulated by Peres, which he tried to coordinate with Jordan. This paper has not been embraced by the United States." It was also noted that Minister Arens explained to Shultz the position of the prime minister and the Likud on the question of an international conference, and the Americans are going ahead with their explorations without having embraced any paper or position whatsoever.

Sources in Jerusalem noted that in direct and indirect talks with Israel, King Husayn undertook to form a joint delegation with Palestinians representatives who have no link whatsoever to the PLO leadership. Husayn believes he will be able to find such candidates among his supporters in the territories. [passage omitted]

Likud Reveals U.S. Document

TA291830 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Report by political correspondent Yig'al Goren — live in the studio]

[Text] The political battle between the Likud and the Alignment over the next phase of the peace process is getting worse by the day. While the prime minister is visiting France, the Likud today for the first time revealed some details of the document the U.S. ambassador conveyed to the prime minister last Wednesday. The preamble to the document states that it was worked out by the vice prime minister, is subject to cabinet approval, and is submitted to the two sides as a U.S. proposal. It should be emphasized that the details we will provide this evening were disclosed to us under the headline "The Arrangement's Weak Points" and are aimed at showing the weaknesses of the U.S. document.

The document stipulates that the objective of the international conference is to allow for negotiations toward a peaceful solution. However, the Likud says that it fails to mention the fact that the international conference would only serve as an opening for direct negotiations. The document further says that the purpose of the conference is to bring about a comprehensive peace to the region

and to give an answer to the Palestinian people's legitimate rights on the basis of UN Resolution 242 and 338. The Likud says that this is a complete departure from Camp David.

The document also says that the parties involved in the Israeli-Arab conflict would be invited to the conference, but people in the Likud say that it does not say that states would be invited, thereby leaving an opening for an invitation to the PLO.

The Alignment was furious this evening over the leaking of portions of the document to this program. Rather than keeping the document secret until a serious debate in the inner cabinet on the matter, as is the usual practice, Peres' associates said, the Prime Minister's Office decided to employ the reprehensible method of publishing half-truths.

Regarding the details of the document that were published, Peres' associates say that the document includes a specific description of the roles of the five superpowers that will be restricted to — and I quote — inviting the parties to break into bilateral committees founded on a geographical basis to conduct direct negotiations.

As to the possibility that the PLO would be invited, members of the Alignment react by saying that the document specifically states that any addition of participants requires the mutual consent of the parties.

The Alignment maintains that the U.S. ambassador told the prime minister that the document was composed with the knowledge and consent of President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz, and the Alignment believes it provides an answer to any possible logical objection to it.

The Alignment says this evening that the selective disclosure of details from the document constitutes the last straw in the process of breaking the fragile fabric of relations between Peres and Shamir.

The Alignment members and senior party members this morning expressed their support for Shim'on Peres and encouraged him to submit the document to the inner cabinet shortly. In the next few days, Peres will make efforts to persuade Likud ministers to accept his proposal.

Rabin on Husayn Stance

TA290915 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
29 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Report by Ya'aqov Erez, Yosef Walter, Refa'el Mann, Menahem Rahat, 'Ofra Yeshu'a Lyth, and Ran Dagoni]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says he has reason to assume that Husayn has accepted Israel's conditions regarding the peace process — that is, direct negotiations between Israel and Jordan that would include a delegation of Palestinians who are not members of the PLO. Rabin made these remarks in a special interview with *Ma'ariv*.

Rabin believes that under the current circumstances in the Middle East, Israel must show initiative and examine the possibility of entering peace negotiations with Jordan and with Palestinians who are not members of the PLO.

Rabin emphasizes that "peace will not be attained unless it is based on the decision of an Arab country and of Israel to put an end to the state of war and build a relationship of peace. Only an Arab country and Israel can arrive at peace through direct bilateral negotiations that are not dependent on a third Arab party."

The defense minister stresses that "Jordan is interested in negotiations in the framework of an international conference. I am not thrilled about such a conference. However, if Jordan accepts the full meaning of direct bilateral negotiations aimed at peace; and if Jordan, Israel, and the United States agree that the international framework would be an opening forum that cannot impose itself or interfere in the bilateral negotiations; and if the conference would not be the arbiter in the event of a stalemate; and if the condition for the participation of the Soviet Union is that it should open its gates to Jewish emigration and establish diplomatic relations with Israel; and if the condition for the PRC's participation is that it should establish diplomatic relations with Israel — I say that under these conditions, where everything is agreed in advance in writing, we should take the risk." [passage omitted]

Sharon Discusses Summit, Pollard Investigation

TA291950 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1835 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Interview with Industry and Trade Minister Ari'el Sharon by political correspondent Yig'al Goren and party affairs correspondent Dan Raviv, moderated by Yoram Ronen on the weekly "Moqed" program — live in the studio]

[Excerpts] [Ronen] Good evening. For the first time since the establishment of the national unity government we have heard remarks this evening by members of both camps — the Alignment and the Likud — that this government has reached its end. The scenario noted today is that Shim'on Peres will present the cabinet plenum or the inner cabinet with an Israeli-U.S.-Jordanian agreement for negotiations under the aegis of an international conference. However, since it does not enjoy a cabinet or inner cabinet majority, this means that we are heading toward early elections. Minister Ari'el Shron, our guest this evening, has not yet expressed his opinion on the dispute that is threatening the unity of the government. Good evening, Minister Sharon.

[Sharon] Good evening.

[Ronen] Do you share this scenario that we have just outlined, and do you also predict early elections within a few months?

[Sharon] I think the worst thing for Israel right now is early elections. We are in the midst of the implementation of an economic program, which is the prime reason for the establishment of this government. We have made certain achievements,

and although it is possible to observe the small buds of success, we are only in the middle of the road and still have a long way to go. To put the people and State of Israel, who need quiet, in a situation of polarization and push it to hatred and chaos will, I believe, be a mistake of the first order. What we need today is peace and quiet. We need to be able to work and produce, create. We have problems, and there is the increasing problem of terrorism, as well as other issues.

[Ronen] Minister Sharon, do you believe that this calm will prevail even if Shim'on Peres brings the cabinet the plan for an international conference? After all, the Likud will not be able to accept it.

[Sharon] I am in favor of peaceful negotiations, and contrary to the Alignment, we have a plan. It is the autonomy plan. Our plan was adopted at the time by Israel, Egypt, and the United States, and it explains clearly what should be done. It guarantees us the necessary security and gives us the opportunity not to assume undue risks. I object to an international conference convoked at the invitation of the UN secretary general with the participation of the Soviet Union and the PRC. The reason why I oppose their participation is because I object to placing our future in the hands of others. I believe it should be understood that at issue is a small nation of less than 4 million. To place our future in hands of nations with no diplomatic ties with us, whose hostile position is a well-known fact is a serious matter. [Passage omitted]

[Goren] Mr Sharon, do you believe there is a plan that was agreed upon by the United States, Jordan, and Israel on an international conference; or is this really an attempt by the Alignment led by Shim'on Peres to bring about early elections at any cost?

[Sharon] I would only like to complete what I did not manage to finish before. I am in favor of peace negotiations with the participation of Israel, Egypt, Jordan, and the United States. If issues pertaining to the Red Sea, for instance, need to be discussed, Saudi Arabia can also be added. Incidentally, that, too, would be an international conference. We have already conducted such a conference; we had such a conference at Camp David. It was the only conference that succeeded and even yielded fruit in the shape of peace with Egypt, which has been in existence for many years now.

[Ronen] But Jordan will not join such a conference.

[Sharon] Egypt went to a peace conference for one primary reason, possibly the most crucial one: It felt that there reigns in Jerusalem a strong government that is on the watch for Israel's interests, a government that will not give in. That was Egypt's impression from the cabinet established in 1977 by Menahem Begin. That was what led Egypt to decide to join the negotiations. Naturally, our success in the Yom Kippur war to overcome their initial achievement by crossing the Suez Canal also helped; but the main reason for their joining the negotiations was the strong cabinet in Jerusalem.

[Ronen] Are you saying that Jordan will not join the negotiations because at the moment there is no strong and firm cabinet in Jerusalem?

[Sharon] Jordan was never presented with the possibility of adopting the Camp David plan. Not ever. I, of course, do not have the fullest information; like you, I feed on rumor because any similar issue has never been brought to date to the inner cabinet, and no discussion of such affairs has ever taken place. Yet I understand there is an agreement between Shim'on Peres and Husayn.

[Raviv] As a result of direct talks between them?

[Sharon] I do not know. I would merely like to say that it is necessary to remember that talks between Israeli leaders and Husayn have been going on for at least 20 years.

[Raviv] Have you, sir, met with Husayn?

[Sharon] No, I have never met with Husayn. Now, there is an agreement that covers several points. It involves — and again I emphasize that whatever I know is gathered from the reports that have been published, although I believe that the information I have so far collected is firmly grounded — an invitation by the UN secretary general to the five permanent members of the UN Security Council to engage in negotiations. There is no invitation for an opening. The whole issue of the opening is wool pulled over the eyes.

[Goren] But, sir, it has clear reference to the role of the superpowers. In other words, the superpowers' role according to the document will be to divide the participants up into subcommittees that will engage in the direct negotiations.

[Sharon] Since that document has never been raised at the inner cabinet — just as the Iran affair or other fatal issues in which we got seriously involved have never been brought up in the inner cabinet, although I warned more than 2 years ago against holding secret negotiations with Husayn without bringing it up to the cabinet and was subject to serious attacks at the time — the fact remains that these negotiations took place without having been discussed at the inner cabinet and have apparently reached the point of agreement. I can only tell you what I know on the matter, and it is: The invitation never mentioned an opening. This evening I held a telephone conversation with Prime Minister Shamir, who called me from Paris, and I asked him: Does anyone in the French Government know that at issue is an opening session? He said: No. They have never heard about this business of an opening session. Only Israel has mentioned it. None of the countries have talked about it. I would like to add, furthermore...

[Raviv, interrupting] On the issue of the opening session, Mr Sharon, Shim'on Peres constantly emphasizes that his plan talks about direct negotiations with a brief and unbinding opening in the form of an international conference. If that is so, this more or less falls in line with what you think should happen, so why are you against it?

[Sharon] I simply object to an international conference. I support peace negotations. I explicitly stated what type of peace negotiations I do support and explained why it is not good for us to go to an international conference. I said that as a Jew, a member of a small nation in Eretz Yisra'el, am not prepared to place my

future in the hands of countries that have no diplomatic relations with Israel, that are hostile to it, and that support world terrorism and have been behind all the wars in our region — by which I mean the Soviet Union — since 1955.

[Ronen] You also started to say that the opening is not an opening. In other words, according to what you started to say before, you have information indicating that it will not be an opening session but rather a more extended session with the participation of the superpowers.

[Sharon] No date has been set for the opening of the direct negotiations. This is an invitation to the superpowers to negotiations. [passage omitted]

[Raviv] Despite the need for peace and quiet, there still are all sorts of affairs that have excited us, and let me mention in this context the Pollard affair. In the last few days, severe criticism has been voiced by Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin on the Knesset committee probing the affair. Do you also share the view that this criticism proves that they feel guilty? Your fellow party member Ehud Olmert said that Peres would never have expressed himself like this if he had been praised by the committee. How do you see things?

[Sharon] I, of course, wonder about the reactions. I believe that some state institutions in Israel, such as the Knesset and its committees, or the courts, must be carefully shielded. Otherwise, it would be impossible to conduct our lives here if nothing remains sacred and everything is a free-for-all. Therefore, when I heard these serious statements, I wondered about them.

[Raviv] As for the issue itself, apart from...

[Sharon, interrupting] I would also like to add that leaders should be expected to exercise self-restraint. After all, this is not something that cannot be addressed calmly. When I observed how such an affair was discussed — and incidentally, I never saw these same men reacting similarly about other committees — and after seeing people who could accept things differently,...

[Raviv, interrupting] But, Mr Sharon, aside from the external wrapping...

[Sharon, interrupting] I would like to say that I expect leaders to be able to exercise some self-restraint and level- headedness.

[Ronen] Are you saying that Peres and Rabin have failed to exhibit these traits?

[Sharon] Gentlemen, when I saw this performance and noted this unbridled attack, although it was reported that it was not in any public appearance but was stated near the [Knesset] bar and that they were clutching their glasses, I still say that I expect real leaders to show some degree of self-control and a bit of responsibility. I ask myself the following question: What will happen if they are indeed faced with more complex problems. If this is how they react to such an issue, how sharply would they react to other things?

[Goren] But what is your conclusion from these remarks on the point in question? Do you think they indicate anything apart from the issue of self-control?

[Sharon] I do not know. I have made it a rule, literally, not to talk to the committee members or engage in any conversation with them unless invited to testify, which I did.

[Goren] So what do you think are truly the main mistakes made in the Pollard affair?

[Sharon] We have found ourselves in a very difficult situation, and in that serious situation what should be done is that the cabinet must assume responsibility, announce this publicly, note its apology and regret, and say that such a thing will never happen again. That, incidentally, is what I suggested.

[Ronen] But how can the cabinet today assume responsibility, when the political echelon — Shamir, Peres, and Rabin — have reiterated on innumerous occasions over the past 2 years that they knew nothing about it?

[Goren] Do you mean that the cabinet should assume responsibility for the entire affair from its inception?

[Ronen] No, you are suggesting that it now assume responsibility?

[Goren] No, no, a posteriori.

[Sharon] I stated my suggestion as to what I think should be done now. I would like to add that I made this suggestion to the prime minister, who at the time was Mr Peres, during the first days of December 1985. I suggested that the cabinet assume responsibility, express its regret and deep apology, and announce that such a case will not recur.

[Goren] What about cooperation with the United States in the investigation of the affair? How should we have acted?

[Sharon] I stated my opinion on the matter at the time, but it was rejected, and we have unfortunately found ourselves in an extremely difficult situation. I believe that this was panic that resulted in a nocturnal decision that was made without consultation. I would like to say that, of course, the question is...

[Goren, interrupting] Excuse me, what was your suggestion on cooperation with the United States at the time? What was your suggestion on how Israel should get out of this business?

[Sharon] My proposal at the time is precisely what I said now on what should be done, and no more.

[Raviv] Mr Sharon, when you mention cooperation with the United States, style, and the need to assume responsibility, at the same time, in the height of the affair, you gave Rafi Eytan the appointment that aroused great anger in the United States. So on the one hand you point to the need for a certain style and for responsibility to be assumed and for cooperation with the United States to continue, while you in fact made a move that symbolically caused considerable damage to the proper relations between

Israel and the United States. Where is your responsibility in this regard?

[Sharon] Rafi Eytan was punished. He assumed responsibility, was punished by leaving a very senior and central post. This is a heavy punishment. One should remember that the man had, for approximately 40 years, carried out the most daring, dangerous, and responsible operations, bringing to Israel achievements that one would be hard put to describe.

[Raviv] But with all due respect to the man, we are also discussing a fabric of very shaken relations between the large superpower that supports us and Israel on a very delicate affair. Perhaps the appointment could have been postponed or implemented differently.

[Sharon] No man is punished twice for the same crime. He suffered a heavy punishment. This is a man who saved many Israeli lives as well as many American lives, and the Americans themselves know this, as well. I follow a certain course of action that I have been following ever since I first became a soldier: I am against forsaking fighters or leaving them behind. I never leave my men behind.

[Ronen] Even when they trip and fall?

[Sharon] The man was punished and has no need to be punished twice. He was given a very serious punishment, and after that, he has no need to continue to be branded.

[Goren] Mr Sharon, although your opinion on the way to handle the Pollard affair was turned down, why have you refrained from coming out in the open these past 2 years? Why did you not come out in favor of removing the matter from the hands of the the troika — the prime minister, the vice prime minister, and the defense minister?

[Sharon] As I reiterated many times in the context of this subject, there are forums of which I am member, and only a few weeks ago I again said, or suggested, that although the outcome may not be as favorable as it could have been in December or November 1985, still by assuming responsibility it would be possible to attain a number of things, and let me tell you what they are. First, let me point out the things we will not be able to achieve. I believe that today we will not be able to stop the U.S. legal authorities from continuing their activity, although this was something we could have done at the time. However, with respect to the U.S. Jewish community, assuming responsibility will greatly help it. The U.S. public's view of Israel will improve, and this will help the U.S. Administration proceed to business as usual. Yet we also have an internal problem in Israel, and it is necessary to understand one thing.

[Ronen] Before we do that, Mr Sharon, are you suggesting that the political echelon in fact assume, even today, responsibility for what happened in the Pollard affair? After all, this is in utter contradiction with all the declarations by Peres, Rabin, and Shamir that the political echelon knew nothing?

[Sharon] I explained clearly and suggest once again that the cabinet assume responsibility. I would like to say that we also have a domestic problem.

[Ronen] Does that mean that for 2 years we did not tell the truth?

[Raviv] Even if this means the dissolution of the government, as assuming such responsibility could in fact bring the leadership from both the Likud and the Alignment to the end of their political road?

[Sharon] I had a reason for saying that the cabinet must assume responsibility and for not saying that one person specifically should do so.

[Raviv] Does that mean that if the cabinet assumes responsibility it can go home?

[Sharon] The cabinet will decide. It has to decide this for itself and must weigh things.

[Raviv] Is it a realistic possibility that, in your opinion, by assuming responsibility the cabinet should go home?

[Sharon] I am not so sure.

[Ronen] Then possibly some members of it, some of those who bear responsibility?

[Sharon] I do not think so.

[Raviv] So that although everyone is responsible no one is actually assuming responsibility or should bear the consequences?

[Sharon] Look, there are some life-and-death issues, or subjects related to the existence of Israel or our daily security. Believe me, it would have been better if you laid off your scrupulous and untiring dealing with this subject. The cabinet must assume responsibility also toward the people here. It is a mistake to believe that today it is be possible to place the responsibility on the operational level and leave the matter at that. This is impossible. [passage omitted]

Pollard Inquiry Committee To Name Shamir, Peres

TA300858 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
30 Apr 87 pp A1, 2

[Text] Prime Ministers Yitzhaq Shamir and Shim'on Peres and Defense Ministers Moshe Arens and Yitzhaq Rabin bear ministerial and personal responsibility for the Pollard affair in that they were neglectful in supervising the Science Liaison Bureau (SLB). This neglect enabled Pollard's recruitment and activity, and is described as extraordinary, unnecessary, and amateurish.

Authoritative sources reported that these are the main conclusions being consolidated by the Rotenstreich-Tzur committee. The committee, known also as "the committee of two," was appointed by the government to clarify the affair. It is made up of Yehoshu'a Rotenstreich, one of the country's foremost jurists, and Lieutenant General (Reserves) Tzvi Tzur, who in the past also served as aide to the defense minister, in which capacity he supervised the SLB during the late 1960's and early 1970's.

The committee's conclusions will be submitted within approximately 2 weeks to Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who then must decide how to act. The committee does not plan to recommend that any steps be taken against any particular person. It also does not plan to recommend future behavior, because it assumes that such recommendations should be the job of those who draw the appropriate lessons from the committee's findings.

The committee was limited in its work to the Pollard affair alone, and did not expand its examination beyond this. If it did hear additional testimony, this will not appear in its conclusions — this is the assessment of sources close to the committee who revealed the committee's conclusions focus mainly on two areas:

First, the Pollard affair was extraordinary and was not authorized by the political echelon responsible for the SLB. Within this context, the committee will submit its findings on the part, role, and contribution of each of the people who were involved in the operative part of the affair. Reference is to SLB chief Refa'el Eytan; Colonel Avi'am Sela', who made the contact with Pollard; Yosef Yagur, the science attache at the Israeli Embassy in the United States who ran Pollard; and other people such as former Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi and Air Force Commander Major 'Amos Lapidot. The committee of two will also express their opinions on the role other people played in the affair.

Second is the supervision of the SLB within the framework of the Pollard affair. It has been reported that the committee has found that the political echelon was neglectful in this supervision. The committee includes within the political echelon those who were the defense ministers and prime ministers from the moment contact with Pollard was made until he was caught — which brought in its wake the disbanding of the SLB. The sources reported that the committee does not distinguish between the extent of responsibility borne by Shamir and that of Peres, or between Arens and Rabin.

The fact that Arens and Shamir were the supervisors in the political echelon when the affair began is equally important to the committee as the fact that most of the activity took place during Rabin's and Peres' term. The sources could not say whether a distinction was made between the Shamir-Peres team and the Rabin-Arens team in terms of responsibility.

The sources reported that in its conclusions, the committee might not address itself to the way the affair was handled after it was revealed. The committee has heard all the testimony on this matter, but has not yet decided whether its views on this are included in the mandate it was given.

The committee continues to ponder over another matter: whether to recommend that any steps be taken against members of the operational echelon. Several days will pass before a decision on this is made.

Nevertheless, the sources claim that the committee of two has already decided that the political echelon was neglectful in supervising the SLB, and has decided to note this in its conclusions, based on legal opinions, as the question of ministerial responsibility that falls on individual ministers and collective responsibility that falls on the entire government.

Subcommittee 'Crisis' Viewed

TA291905 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The crisis in the Knesset subcommittee investigating the Pollard affair is worsening. During the subcommittee's session today the possibility was raised of halting the investigation and proposing in its stead the establishment of a state commission of inquiry. Our correspondent in the Knesset, Elimelekh Ram reports from the studio:

[Ram] One of the subcommittee members told me this evening that the subcommittee is on the verge of collapse and paralysis. The discussions are no longer on the issue per se, and have become completely political. The leaks, most of which are accurate, have broken all previous records. These were the remarks of the subcommittee member.

In today's session, the Alignment representatives attacked the Likud members and accused them of deliberately leaking reports that the foreign minister had lied to the committee. The Likud members denied they had leaked the reports, on the contrary, they upheld the truth of what was stated in the committee last night, that the vice prime minister gave false testimony to the committee.

In light of the remarks by the foreign minister and defense minister this week, and as the time when the report is to be released draws nearer, it appears that the committee is dealing less and less with the actual investigation of the affair, and is devoting a significant part of its time to a discussion on the reaction to the attacks on it, and to condemning the leaks and discussing ways to prevent them.

The committee this week is drawing up the conclusions to the last chapter of the affair: the events after Pollard was revealed and arrested. Committee members Magen, Burg, and Ben-Elisar submitted their draft conclusions last night. Simcha Dinitz submitted his today. Tomorrow, Ehud Olmert, Mikha Harish, and chairman Abba Eban will submit their conclusions. The conclusions of the Likud representatives demand that the political echelon be taken to task. The proposal that Simcha Dinitz submitted today places the entire responsibility on Rafi Eytan, and tries to clear the political echelon. It is hard to believe that a compromise will be found to these two positions.

OAU Ad Hoc Committee Meeting Ends in Libreville

Mission To Visit Libya, Chad

AB292215 Paris AFP in French 2138 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Libreville, 29 Apr (AFP) — On Wednesday evening, at the end of its deliberations in Libreville, the OAU ad hoc committee charged with settling the Chad-Libya border dispute decided to send a ministerial mission to Tripoli and Ndjamena. This mission will take place in the second week of June and will include one representative each from Gabon, Congo, Algeria, and OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou. Its task is "to try to see how a peaceful, African solution that will safeguard the OAU's credibility can be achieved."

A subcommittee of four jurists (from Algeria, Cameroon, Gabon, and Mozambique) and two cartographers (from Nigeria and Senegal), whose mandate "is limited to the study of the legal and geographical aspects of the border dispute," will meet in Libreville on 28 May and will present its findings to the committee on 20 July in Addis Ababa. In fact, the ad hoc committee has decided to meet in the Ethiopian capital before the 46th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers, scheduled to take place from 20 to 25 July.

In its final declaration, the ad hoc committee, which "deplored" Libya's absence from the meeting, reaffirmed its committment to the OAU Charter of 1964, "which calls on all member-states to respect the borders existing at the time of independence, and to honor the principle of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of member-states."

Closing the ad hoc committee session, its chairman, Gabonese Foreign Minister Martin Bongo, appealed to the two sides "to collaborate faithfully and frankly with the ad hoc committee to enable it to fulfill its mission."

"I hope the two parties to the conflict will rise above any personal considerations and accept the recommendations of the ad hoc committee as the representative of our continental organization." He also stressed the "immediate operative and effective" nature of the resolutions.

Chad Radio on Libyan Absence

AB300915 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Six OAU member-states charged with studying the Chad-Libya border dispute have been examining the issue for the past 2 days in Libreville. Deliberations continued throughout the day yesterday. All delegations invited to take part in the session were present. The only great absentee from the Gabonese capital was the Libyan representative. Al-Qadhdhafi has opted for abstention. Tripoli's systematic refusal to travel to Libreville will in no way affect the decision that will be made by the OAU ad hoc committee.

This was what OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou said yesterday in Libreville:

[Begin recording] Libya's absence should not (?affect) the committee's deliberations. If Libya were present, it might have made a statement outlining its position so as to [words indistinct], and this is what Chad has done, as Chad is here. So we think this absence is (?regrettable), for in the search for a solution to such a complex problem, the two sides should (?be available), especially when heads of state [words indistinct].

President Bongo, who organized this meeting out of a sincere desire to see the problem resolved, had made contacts in the past to find a solution to this conflict and had (?invited) the two parties to attend this session. It was with the promise of attendance from each side that this meeting was convened. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Chad Minister on Aozou Strip

AB291427 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Speech by Chadian Foreign Minister Gouara Lassou at the opening session of the OAU ad hoc committee meeting in Libreville on 28 April — recorded]

[Text] In October 1973, under the pretext of helping the Muslims in the north of Chad against the government formed by Christians from the south, Libya offered its assistance to the 2d Army of the Frolinat. It provided flour, ammunition, weapons, clothing, and drugs. Then one day Libya hoisted its flag and began to issue identity cards to Chadians living in the Aozou region.

This led President Habre to ask: What is going on? At first, the aid given us was designed to help us continue our struggle against the central government, but now identity cards are being issued to our compatriots. Is that assistance, or is it the beginning of Libya's colonization of Chad? At that point, fighting broke out between the Libyan and Frolinat forces and the Libyans were driven out of Aozou.

Differences later arose over what attitude to adopt toward Libya. While some suggested that Libya's assistance be accepted to fight the central government, others said: No, accepting foreign aid to fight our compatriots is out of the question. The debate over this lasted until the developments you have already heard of, an affair which caused a stir [not further specified]. Then came the military coup of April 1975.

It was thought things would be settled in the wake of the coup. However, nothing happened and in November 1976 at a congress in Gouro, President Hissein Habre told his comrade Goukouni: This thing is still going on; we must take a clear-cut position. Shall we or shall we not ask Libya to evacuate Aozou, then seek a reconciliation with the government in power? Or shall we continue to welcome Libya's aid, which will cost us a great deal in the future? Well, after this congress, Goukouni and Habre went their separate ways. President Habre moved further south while Goukouni stayed back with the Libyans in what has become known as the Aozou Strip.

Until 1978, the Libyans helped Goukouni. He took control of

Bardai, Zouar, and then Faya-Largeau with the assistance of Libyan troops. President Habre signed an agreement with the government in power that made him prime minister. A government was formed. That is how the Libyans came to the Aozou region, which has never belonged, and will never belong, to Libya.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Information Committee

LD290148 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1949 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Address by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to the General People's Committee for Information and Culture on 27 April; place not given — recorded]

[Text] On the occasion of the month of Ramadan we stop, and it would be better if we stop answering the obscene attacks launched by the Arab media against the Jamahiriyah, especially the Egyptian media, which have lost their senses and become silly to an extent that harms Egypt and Egyptian civilization, history, and cultural glory. Imagine an official radio belonging to the Egyptian Government broadcasting a secret message addressed to the Libyan people similar to gang radios. As if it were a gang in the mountains or a jungle. A radio of thieves addressing code words to each other: We steal the bad chicken, and we steal the so-and so-chicken and we steal the sheep and slaughter the cow. They give signs to each other about stealing these trivial things. Exactly. Official radios and Egyptian Government stations are now broadcasting secret messages of gangs and thieves.

If these things continue, we will not answer them with a silly media campaign at their level. No. It is sufficient to record them and convey them to the international organizations of which Egypt is a member. This will expose it completely, and the floor will be swept with Egypt. This will lower its status before the world, and Egypt will become a laughingstock. Its media and cultural credibility will sink to the bottom. It would be sufficient to record Al-Sharq al-Awsat Radio [Middle East Program — an Egyptian radio station] or Voice of America, the so-called Voice of the Arabs radio, which now is the Voice of America. It is sufficient to record them and give them to the political, cultural, and media organizations and the political institutions, such as the ICO, OAU, Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations. Egypt is a member of these political institutions. However, there are other international and regional cultural organizations to which Egypt belongs. It is sufficient for you to record them [Egyptian broadcasts] and give them to these organizations and expose them. Is this an official radio that belongs to a government and for which a state assumes responsibility? Grave things will result from these matters. Anything could happen. Number one, a car accident on the road: You can accuse this radio, this government and this state of giving the secret message to kill this person on the street. Therefore, the killing — the accident that occurred in the street — is an intentional action whose secret message is what was broadcast by the radio on such-and-such a night. You can put all these things on its shoulders.

I am surprised. I did not think that the Egyptian Government — in spite of being a defeated government that does not control itself and is under the full control of the Zionists and Americans, and it is unable to solve the problems of Egypt, and the Egyptian regime will definitely end. [sentence as heard] However, I wonder if the Egyptian Government knows what silly things its radios broadcast. These things harm it politically and damage it. These things will lead to future consequences, because things could happen which Egypt will be officially and internationally held responsible for as a result of the trivia broadcast by its radios.

I think that because of the month of Ramadan, as far as they are concerned, it is a suggestion and a revolutionary [word indistinct], but the meeting is being held according to the Arab and Islamic traditions, we should not reply to these silly things during this month, and we should give all the silly persons around us. [sentence as heard]

We will see if they are going to review their calculations. In any case, we have not lost anything. On the occasion of this month, we will not indulge in the use of insults. That is one thing. Moreover, insults in themselves are in fact not part of our morals and they should not be present in the revolutionary media, because those who insult are the ones who haven't any evidence which they could use to reply or to convince the others. When it comes to the same insult, [as heard] the situation reminds us of what is broadcast by America's radio stations and those of the agents who can only resort to insults. Those who draw a drisive cartoon or use insults have no facts or any evidence to put forward, therefore their only weapon is insults. Those who have no weapons use insults, but those who have weapons use them to fight. If you hear someone using insults, it means he has no other weapon. Therefore, he resorts to insults, which also means he has failed. We have the evidence, or we have a revolutionary program for a radical change; if we broadcast it through our radio stations and our publications and if we present it to the world, it will have a serious impact. sentence as heard] The people's theory which is against the governmental theory, is extremely dangerous and it carries no insults. It carries historical words which are convincing, and it sums up the peoples' experiences for their liberation, to solve the economic problem, the political problem, the social interpretation as mentioned in the third part of the *Green Book*. These words are sufficient.

As for the puppet regimes, their puppetry does not deserve any attention; we should only mention it. It is enough just to mention it. Maybe it is enough to quote these regimes themselves. If you say an Arab leader has decorated the commander of the U.S. 6th Fleet after he killed the children of the Libyan brothers, this is enough. There is no need for insults, because they themselves are broadcasting the news. All you have to do is to repeat it and it will be enough. Maybe a citizen from this state has not heard it, or a citizen from that state has not heard it. Whether from Libya or from another state, let them hear it. *Al-Ahali* newspaper in Egypt, belonging to the Unionist Rally, might be issued in the Egyptian capital and some other areas, but it might not reach the rest of the country. When you broadcast its news, it has nothing to do with insults, and it is enough to broadcast this news so that it can be heard by Egyptians who have not heard it yet. Thus, the newspaper becomes heard [as heard] because it is saying things and writing about facts which are not insults, and it wants the Egyptian citizen to hear them. The Egyptian citizen might not be able to afford this newspaper, or it might not reach him, so if you broadcast it through the Voice of the Arab Homeland, yes, he might not even able to read it if he is illiterate. Let him hear it — that will be enough without any insults. The Voice of the Arabs insulted some Arab regimes that still exist, although Libya was the only state that was not insulted by the Voice of the Arabs and was not attacked by 'Abd al-Nasir. And yet, it was the only

state where a Nasirite revolution took place in support of 'Abd al-Nasir, whereas, the states and the leaders who were insulted and atacked by 'Abd al-Nasir, the Voice of the Arabs and the Egyptian radio stations and national newspapers still exist. He [Al-Nasir] often insulted Arab regimes that still exist, like the Jordanian, the Moroccan, the Saudi regimes, he insulted all of them. These regimes still exist, which proves that insults do not (?alter things). We responded to 'Abd al-Nasir even if he did not insult Libya or the monarchy. In any case, he was silent about it, but we were not silent.

It is possible to influence events in a country without being abusive toward it, like 'Abd al-Nasir, who influenced events in Libya without being abusive toward it. On the other hand, these religious, cultural, medical, agricultural, and educational programs — we must view them with a revolutionary eye. Primarily, nobody can be allowed to sit down and begin teaching us our religion. Anyone who talks about religion on the radio is only talking about one book which he read, talking about his own readings, about a specific school, or his own interpretations and his own 'Ijtihad [interpretation of Islamic laws]. These, however, cannot apply to all Muslims. If we were to discuss the polygamy topic, every shaykh might come up with an interpretation, and thus, if this shaykh spoke on the radio he would indeed be talking only about his own interpretation.

However, the absence of religious programs from the media is unacceptable. Furthermore, it is also unacceptable for such a program to be the monopoly of one person or one group. This is not the right way. It is necessary to somehow find a way for a religious program, but we cannot accept that someone would allow himself to teach us — someone who would think of himself as the religion's inheritor. Who can claim to be the religion's inheritor and who can claim the right to teach us? Any matter can be decided, whether by the *Koran* or by Muhammad's acts and tradition, which nobody can argue with. They can also be decided by some religious events, clear events which nobody can dispute. When we try to interpret the *Koran*, each of us might have his own Koranic exegesis: One might give his own political interpretation, his own personal interpretation, propaganda interpretation, and racist interpretation. The *Koran* has now more than one interpretation; interpretations according to time and race, meaning everyone has interpreted the *Koran* as he wants. The Arabic version, for the *Koran* exegesis is different from non-Arabic one: that is, a non-Arab Muslim would interpret the *Koran* differently. The reasons for all seditions and rifts lie in the different ways the *Koran* has been interpreted, everybody interprets as he wants. So if we want to find an interpretation for the *Koran* we might as well bring all previous ones and assert: Well, this verse was interpreted like this, they interpreted it like this. Well, it was interpreted differently at different epochs and by different scholars, and thus only God knows the truth and we can leave it as it is. Religion is the *Koran* and nothing else. Anything other than the *Koran* is heresy — any novelty is heresy and any heresy is a deviation from the righteous path, and anyone who strays from the righteous path will go to hell — this is the theory of anything new in the religion — anything new is heresy, yes, heresy is a deviation from the righteous path, and whoever strays will go to hell, and there is no doubt about that. [passage as heard]

Yes, religious practices are well defined. Nobody can dispute the Hajj or its principles. The latter are well-defined, and no one can dispute them. However, these calls by the atonement, ecstasy and Al-Tabligh groups [fundamentalist group formed with the aim of spreading the true words of Islam] are heresy because you are advocating new things — you are trying to make the month of Ramadan 45 days. You know, the group of Al-Tabligh can be called the Group of 45 days — how this cannot be heresy? Well, there are 30 days in the month of Ramadan, or shall we try to perfidiously change it, although we have never, however, fasted for the full 30 days. [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs] Well, they want to make it 45 days. This is a serious issue, and the one who advocates it should be stoned or executed because he has strayed from Islam. What are these 45 days all about? Maybe he wants to make it 45 days in order to make people renounce Islam, cause Muslims to stay away from religion and decrease the number of those who observe Ramadan. It may well be that some anti-Islamic elements, like Israelis and crusaders, are also part of these movements in order to harm Islam and sabotage it by asking a new convert to fast for 45 days every year. What are these 45 days all about? Suppose that these Al-Tabligh elements were the ones who (?were ruling) the Islamic world and Ramadan became 45 days. We, though we are Muslims, would not observe it [words indistinct] They are also adding to and taking away from the way Al-Salat [prayers] should be performed. This is heresy. We should add nothing to the *Koran* [words indistinct], so we must adhere to [words indistinct] any religion must be within the Koran since outside the latter there is no religion. There is no doubt about that; we do not recognize anything outside of the *Koran*. Heresy is when you bring on something else after the *Koran*!! Something which was not asked for by the Prophet himself, nor by God. Neither asked for anything else.

Is there an annex to the *Koran* or to the second chapter of the *Koran*, or the second copy? There is not. The *Koran* is one book. That is the end of it. In particular, the issue of Islam after the *Koran* and after the death of Muhammad does not bear any argument. All the parties, the so-called Muslim brothers — they are actually Muslim traitors because they destroy Islam and they are under the wing of Zionism, and the Islamic Liberation Party. These calls which you hear about are manufactured by the American, Zionist, and British intelligence agencies. The first to manufacture them was the British intelligence when the British were in the Arab homeland during World War I. Then Zionism began, and the Israelis entered. Now there is the American intelligence agency. It adopts the Muslim brothers. It adopts the ulema, the so-called Muslim ulema. It builds mosques. The American intelligence agency is now building mosques in America and brings Muslims, so-called Muslims, and telling them to pray, manage, do such and such a thing, attack this regime, attack socialism, attack relations with the Soviet Union, say that such-and-such a person should be killed: kill 'Abd al-Nasir, kill Al-Qadhdhafi, and [words indistinct].

Therefore America [word indistinct]. It is not fighting us, it has penetrated us. A religious program is not the work of any silly person, anyone who read a yellowed book; anyone who makes an effort in something ridiculous, such as whether death is an animal bigger than a donkey and smaller than a horse. What is all this? (?What does it matter?) When death comes [word indistinct] a mule, donkey, horse, little donkey, or anything, then that is it.

Death is death. What does it matter whether we know what death looks like? If our knowledge of its shape means that we can avoid it or treat it, then perhaps medicine could deal with this matter, prolong human life, build spare parts for his heart and bring a pump for it. What is this nonsense? For a medical program there should [word indistinct] and to educate the people. We are building. The people want to be more civilized. We are civilizing ourselves. We are very backward and want to be civilized. I say learn prevention before the cure. We should learn the correct and right habits. The same thing applies to agriculture. We were planting haphazardly, but now we want to learn how to plant in a modern way and how not to harm the soil, water, and plantation. We want to have agricultural culture, and agricultural understanding. Nobody will come to us at our house to teach us except the radio. The blackboard is the screen in the middle of the house. Every peasant family has a blackboard before it and this is the screen through which it learns. [as heard]

I mean that the education and cultural program [word indistinct] programs. The Jamahiri radio gathers what the masses produce and transforms it into a useful format. We do not do a program [word indistinct] the masses on it. [words indistinct] a method in religion. For instance, suppose that we are propagating one of these corrupt calls which we have been talking about. Can we force the people and teach them corrupt religion? Can we teach them the philosophy of the Muslim brothers? Suppose one is a member of the Muslim brothers. He will teach them Muslim brothers teachings. Suppose one is an atheist. He will teach us atheism. All this is [word indistinct]. People's affairs are reflected in media and culture. You do not manufacture culture. You gather culture and present it in a media framework. Even art and these things which are produced by the people — you adopt them. You do not tell the people to produce such and such art, stop the drums, and stop what is called in the mountains [words indistinct]

The educational programs: The most important thing is to learn from the radio station. The radio station is a general teacher and a blackboard put in front of all of us. This is its basis: the radio station should be beneficial to us in teaching, we must learn from it. You should also devote special programs to adults and to children, on Fridays, on anniversaries, the National Day, etc. Everything according to the occasion. How can you show an American film on Friday night? On the contrary, on Friday night we should listen to the *Koran* and religious matters.

What about the stations themselves and their electric supply? It has nothing to do with this committee. Electricity is linked to the Electricity Committee. Even the station could be linked to the Electricity Committee. You do not deal with engines and buildings, or with transformers or fuel. It is none of your business. You deal with an intellectual matter, a media matter. You came and found a station operating and you deposited in it the material in your possession. If you find the station out of order, it is not your business; it is for the Electricity, Industry or the Communications Committees to look into the matter. The antennas, the electricity, the stations, the generators and the buildings have nothing to do with you. You are the material to be put in the apparatus. You found something that broadcasts and you put your material into it. If it does not broadcast, it is not your responsiblity. It is a mechanical issue, so you have nothing to do with it. How can a doctor specialised in interpretation talk about a station and the electricity feeding it? It has nothing to do with him. He knows nothing about it. He should not waste even a minute discussing a matter that does not concern him. It is none of my business to know whether you have a station, electricity, a machine which operates or not. This is a mechanical matter and it has nothing to do with us. Your duty is to bring your material and use it. It is best to separate the two things. Then you will have one public body responsible for these matters to the people. Nobody will say to you that your station is heard. If you ask anybody, they will say the station is not heard by one-fifth, or that it is faint. The fact that it is not heard has nothing to do with you, it is technical issue. You have material: prepare it whether it is a powerful or weak station.

In any case, the task of this People's Committee for Information is, on the whole, to utilize, guide, and highlight what the masses produce. You should not impose what you produce on them. Moreover, the personal songs that go on about Mu'ammar [al-Qadhdhafi] are absurd and never benefit us. This is the second time I speak about it officially. It is not beneficial to us. Otherwise the songs about 'Abd al-Nasir would have been of some benefit in Egypt. What good did they have? They are now burnt and no longer exist. You cannot find one song about 'Abd al-Nasir's revolution. What use can we make of these songs? I tell you, you can put these types of songs on videocassettes or just tapes, and you can sell them. If someone plays them in his own car or his home, they are free to do so, but you should not impose them upon the public. We the people, the common people, we have nothing to do with a song about Mu'ammar. What use can we make of it? If we like him and would like to hear a song about him, we should play it at home in our tape-recorder. But to make everyone hear it, what is the use? If anyone thinks it is going to tickle my emotions, it is not true. On the contrary, I hate a song which mentions my name and I switch off the radio when it happens, because I do not like it at all. On the contrary, we want to give benefits and guidance to the masses. This is our message. If you want to glorify this stand, then put it in something special and give it to the people and let them buy it. You can even write songs, songs about Al-Qadhdhafi, and people can buy them and listen to them on their own. But they should not be heard over the radio.

In the field of information, we would like you to stop the counterattack. In the research study which (?Ali) sent me [words indistinct] he draws a conclusion on a so-called anti- [word unfinished]; he says before there was the hostility toward Islam, rancor against Islam and an historical enmity resulting from the Crusades, the Arab-Muslim conquest of Europe which extended to Spain and the Mediterranean Sea.

There is an animosity towards Arabism and the Arabs because they are the ones who carried Islam across the sea. In their minds, the minds of the Europeans, Islam is a destructive idea which destroyed the churches, the crosses, and the statues. The Muslims considered them to be against God and a symbol of atheism and destroyed them. In the mind of the West, Islam is a destructive idea which is full of hatred toward Christianity which existed before Islam and full of hatred toward Judaism.

This is the origin of the exploitation of Christianity and Judaism by the crusaders and Zionists. They used them against Islam in

an unholy alliance. This picture is in their minds, and it led to hatred of Islam. This extended to the Prophet himself. For instance, this is exactly similar to what happens when a bomb explodes anywhere: a statement is issued accusing Libya of being responsible, or any Arab. They say Al-Qadhdhafi, in spite of the fact that I do not know about it or have any knowledge of it. After the death of the Prophet, whenever there are invasions or a cross is broken in a specific place, they say Muhammad ordered it. Therefore this Muhammad is a malicious person who hates us and he is not a prophet. Also, he married a number of women. Therefore, when the Arabs invade and women prisoners are taken, it is because their Prophet wants them to bring him women slaves. He is dead. But they still think that the invasions, tens and hundreds of years after his death, are ordered by the Prophet to take the women of Europe prisoners. He says there is a hatred of Islam, hatred of the Arabs who protected Islam, and hatred of the honour which was embraced by the Arabs and Islam. That is it, a hatred complex which is there. He says that now this is reflected on anti-Qadhdhafism [words indistinct]. He calls it anti-Qadhdhafism, like anti-Semitism. He says the hatred of Al-Qadhdhafi in the West [word indistinct] makes it embody in him the Arabs, Islam and the East. Therefore the Palestinian is hated and Al-Qadhdhafi is hated, because the Palestinian looks as though he is fighting Judaism, and Al-Qadhdhafi supports those who fight Judaism.

Al-Qadhdhafi fights America and fights the West. What does this mean? It means that al-Qadhdhafi fights the West, fights Christianity. It means that he is following the path of the Prophet Muhammad and the Muslims [word indistinct] confronting the West, invading the West, destroying the West, and reaching Spain. All these — and of course, this man is a Westerner and he makes these explanations. This is odd. I mean, perhaps you are hiding them. These things, which we are talking about now, we should have talked about them without hesitation. They should be made clear to the Arabs and the Libyans here. An innocent, good Libyan might come and say [words indistinct] This is not true. He does not know the injust rabid campaign against us. This man is a Westerner. Look, he is a Westerner. He wrote saying that Al-Qadhdhafi aims at establishing an Arab state that would be the third international power. He wrote it in *France Soir* on 24 March 1973. He began considering it the beginning of an attack. He said since he intends to create a third international power, they are against him. All right, perhaps our citizens do not know that. [passage indistinct] I brought all the dates. Then, on the international level, they say: Al-Qadhdhafi and his revolution are a disaster on the international level. They present us to the world and to the West as a disaster. He wrote it in 1981 in [word indistinct] magazine 27 August 1981. Then they describe Al-Qadhdhafi as constituting a universal danger. Then Al-Qadhdhafi threatens nuclear doomsday.

Naturally this is a terrifying thing in the West when you say that someone is calling for World War III, a nuclear war. Then they start to say that he should be destroyed. I think that we should publish these things so that our families will hear about the fierce, hostile campaign against us. Then we must follow it up by talking about it and replying to it, because all these things are not true, since we are not a disaster and we are not calling for a nuclear war. These were written by [word indistinct] and *Liberation* on 3 July 1981. The Terrifying One in Italy; this is another headline written by *Le Matin* on 19 July 1981. The one who terrifies Italy, the one who organizes disturbances in Gafsa — *Le Matin* on 30 November 1980. The one who declared war on France; this is [words indistinct] on 7 February 1981.

The one who threatens Africa: They want to make the Africans hate us by claiming that we — Al-Qadhdhafi — threaten Africa. *Le Matin* [words indistinct] the one who arms the Palestinian Fedayeen. These are matters that should be discussed. Arms them. People whose land has been occupied — how can we not arm them? They consider it a crime. Look, Al-Qadhdhafi arms the Palestinian Fedayeen who are doing such-and-such things — *Journal* [words indistinct] in 1974. The one who destroys the American interests — *Le Monde* 1981. The one who threatens the life of President Reagan — this came in the news bulletin [words indistinct] 1981. The one who launched an endless religious war — *Le Point* 1981. All these are issues for discussion. What is it like to launch an endless religious war? Look, these are all lies and deceptive propaganda. We neither said: Here, look what they say about us; nor did we confront them and argue with them. All these are matters for discussion. The desert debate — *Le Quotidien de Paris* 1976. Organizer of international theft — *Le Figaro* 1984. [words indistinct] Then at the end he writes: The phenomenon of anti-Al-Qadhdhafism, and he explains it by saying that this did not stem from a vacuum, but from anti-Islamicism and anti-Arabism and anti-honor embraced by Islam and Arabs; as if Al-Qadhdhafi is the embodiment of all these things and a new resurrection of them. He says that this is similar to what happened when the Russian revolution began. They called it the Red Danger, and they imposed the Iron Curtain. When the Maoist revolution began, they called it the Yellow Danger, and they refused to recognize it even at the United Nations. Now they call it the Green Danger, and so on. It is an explanation of the great historic changes and the attempts to destroy them from the beginning. Misunderstanding them also leads to this. Therefore this needs a strong media and culture struggle from us in order to confront this war and to convince the people — but the Jews and Christians will not be satisfied with you until you follow their religion.

MAURITANIA

Minister Denies Tension With Morocco Over Sahara

LD291506 Rabat MAP in English 1229 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Nouakchott, Apr 29 (MAP) — "What Morocco is doing (in the Sahara) falls within its sovereignty. Morocco has the right to do whatever it pleases at home and [I] do not believe that Moroccan-Mauritanian relations are tarnished by whatever tension. This is untrue", said Mauritanian Minister of the Interior Lieut-Col. Djibril Ould Abdellahi.

In an interview with journalists in Nouakchott reported by the special envoy of the Moroccan daily *Le Matin du Sahara*, the Mauritanian official said that if Mauritania had rung the alarm-bell following the construction of the last defense wall in the Sahara, it has never been a question for the Mauritanians to allow anybody to resort to manoeuvers aimed at making use of this "alarm-bell."

"Our concerns remain specific and precise. We do not want that the Moroccan Army be fired at from the Mauritanian territory. We do not want to be used as a base and receive Moroccan shells over our heads. Such is the aim of our information campaign", the Mauritanian minister told the press.

"Well now, we shall have to mobilize to the detriment of our genuine concerns and economic, social, and democratic priorities for we do not have any illusion as to the respect of our territorial integrity by the Polisario," Lieut-Col Djibril said.

Abdellahi Disclaims Remarks

AB292134 Paris AFP in French 1954 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Nouakchott, 29 Apr (AFP) — Mauritania's interior minister, Lieutenant Colonel Djibril Ould Abdellahi, on Wednesday formally refuted the statements attributed to him by the Moroccan daily newspaper *Le Matin du Sahara* in its Tuesday edition. The Mauritanian minister also stated, while making this clarification, that he has never granted an interview to *Le Matin du Sahara*. The Moroccan daily on Tuesday published an interview which the Mauritanian minister reportedly granted to the paper's special envoy on 24 April and in which he was reported to have stated that "what Morocco is doing in Western Sahara falls within its sovereignty" and that Mauritania had no "illusions about the respect of our territorial integrity by the Polisario." Lt Col Ould Abdallahi said that he has never made such statements. [passage omitted]

MOROCCO

Guinean President Stops Over, Meets King Hassan

LD292225 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II, may God protect him, met at the Royal Palace in Marrakech this afternoon with Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea, who arrived in our country from Paris on his way to Conakry. On this occasion His Majesty King Hassan II held private talks with the Guinean president. President Conte arrived at Manara-Marrakech Airport, where he was greeted by the prime minister, Dr Azzedine Laraki; the governor of Marrakech, Dr Mohamed Belmahi; and several other officials. At the end of this royal activity, His Majesty King Hassan II left Marrakech, returning to Rabat.

SUDAN

SPLA Official Urges Residents To Vacate Juba

EA291544 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Bari 1120 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Commentary by James Wani Igga, candidate member of the SPLM-SPLA High Command and zonal commander for Central Equatoria]

[Text] I comment today on the fighting in progress around Juba. Greetings to you all, people of the same womb, greetings to all the skies over the land of the Bari. We have been advising you since last year to lave the town. Some of you followed our advice and moved your families out of Juba, but others have not yet done so. I now most sincerely appeal to you to respond immediately, because SPLA soldiers are already operating in Juba, the town which the Arabs want to take from us by force. If any one of you is caught by a stray bullet, do not blame the SPLA. We have washed our hands, because war is war, and even the innocent can be struck down because bullets are blind.

It is not our intention to kill the innocent — our own people — but the Arab, the oppressors who do not want to give us a breathing space. I would like to remind you again not to forget the 1965 incident in which the Arab killed several thousand of our people. People died like fish in poisoned water. People were burned in their own houses like bricks.

Now you, the Bari community, what are you waiting for? Even in the Oden days a whistle was blown as an appeal to the people to reorganize themselves. The Arabs now claim that we are hunting down innocent civilians. This is a big lie. How could we hunt you, our people for whom we are fighting? The SPLA wants to rescue you from the talons of the vulture, from the claws of the hyena which is oppressing the people.

We have suffered for nearly 30 years. Why should you give way now? Haven't you heard the saying of our grandfathers that achieving freedom is not like getting a plateful of peanut butter? Remember that even the butter is the result of hard work both on the farm and at home. If you don't sweat to tend your peanuts you will not get the butter.

We will not let the Arabs take the land during our lifetime. We shall not allow it. Now that SPLA soldiers are in Juba, I appeal to you to treat them very well. They are your own flesh and blood. Give them everything they need. We are still grateful for the way the Mundari people received the SPLA when they arrived. We were only surprised to see a few of them running away to Juba after having been deceived by people like Makelele Nyaojok [Juba militia commander] and Gajuk Wurnyang Lupaya [former Equatoria administration affairs commissioner]. This upset us very much. It is very painful to see people for whom we are fighting running away from us. But this happened because the country has been spoiled. Since time immemorial, what Bari or Mundari has ever been a friend of an Arab?

It is surprising to see you today being given weapons to fight your brothers. Will this not enrage our grandfathers, who may punish us in one way or another? Which Equatorians are now claiming to be friendly to the Arabs? Who started the first civil war in Equatoria? Was it not Equatorians? The Equatorians fought alone for 7 years until 1962 when they were joined by their brothers in Bahr al-Ghazal and Upper Nile. At that time we only fought with traditional weapons. How about now when we have plenty of weapons? Is this the right time for us to eat one another like fish? Perhaps some of you are angry, because after fighting the first civil war you were not rewarded at all. What kind of a man is it who burns his house down because he has seen a snake in it?

I wish to inform you that I am about to come to Juba as a member of the SPLM-SPLA high command. I hope to meet some of you. I appeal to my fellow SPLA soldiers to observe discipline. If any one of them takes somebody's property, even if it is a needle, he will be severely punished. I am sure the SPLA soldiers will treat you well because they are your own children, your own people. With this, let me end here, until we meet again.

TUNISIA

Sfar Receives Romanian Deputy Foreign Minister

LD292002 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Prime Minister Rachid Sfar granted an audience at the government palace in Casba this morning to Constantin Oancea, the Romanian deputy foreign minister, who is on an official visit to Tunisia. After the meeting Oancea said he gave Sfar a message from President Nicolae Ceausescu for President Habib Bourguiba and another message of friendship from his Romanian counterpart. We discussed the excellent bilateral relations, and both presidents are keenly interested in seeing them function properly and in the prospects for their further development, he said.

Oancea expressed his belief that his talks with the Tunisian officials and particularly with Rachid Sfar will allow improvement in the friendly relations between the two peoples and consolidate bilateral cooperation. The meeting was also attended by Tayeb Sahbani, state secretary with the foreign minister, and the Romanian ambassador in Tunis.

WESTERN SAHARA

Moroccan Bases Attacked; Munitions Destroyed

LD300539 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] An attack has been carried out by the Saharan People's Liberation Army in the Western Sahara against three Moroccan military bases to the east of (Egarden). Stores of munitions were destroyed and military equipment was seized. Two mines exploded when two Moroccan vehicles passed, killing those inside.

ETHIOPIA

National Election Commission Officials Appointed

EA270922 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] After the comrade revolutionary leader issued directives on the opening of the first meeting of the congress of the National Election Commission, the meeting continued its work and variuos issues were discussed. Our correspondent, Getachew Alamerew, has sent the following report:

[Getachew] Comrade Emanuel Amde Michael, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau, was elected chairman of the National Assembly Election Commission named in accordance with proclamation No 324/1979 today. Comrade Teka Tulu, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Audit Committee, was chosen as vice chairman; and Comrade Shewandagn Belete, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPE Central Committee, was picked as secretary of the commission.

The meeting continued under the chairmanship of Comrade Amanuel and approved the agenda.

Comrade Yayeh Yirad Kitaw, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee and head of the Institute for the Study of Ethiopian Nationalities with the rank of minister, talked about the drafting and release of detailed directives on the conduct of the elections on various levels, the preparation and distribution of forms to facilitate the counting of voters in the areas concerned, and other major points.

Comrade Hailu Araya, deputy head of the Nationalities Affairs Department in the WPE Central Committee, explained the remaining tasks on which the commission must focus. Following the presentations by these two comrades, the commission passed the directives on holding the elections in a democratic manner and on the formation of committees on implementation, education, agitation and propaganda, control, defense, and security for the elections.

Before the commission endorsed its plan of action, Comrade Shewandagn Belete delivered a briefing on the commission's remaining tasks.

Saudi Ministerial Council Delegation Visits

Received by Mengistu

EA261818 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Assefa Seyoum reports that Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam has received and held talks with a delegation led by the representative of the Saudi Arabian Council of Ministers:

[Assefa] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the WPE Central Committee, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, received and held talks today with Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, representative of the Saudi Arabian Council of Ministers.

In a ceremony held at the comrade secretary general's special office at the Grand Palace this afternoon, Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud delivered a message from the Saudi Arabian leader, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Saud, to our comrade revolutionary leader. Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and the Saudi minister discussed relations between Saudi Arabia and revolutionary Ethiopia. Also present was Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign minister.

Meets With Foreign Minister

EA271107 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Berhanu Bayeh has received and held talks with the visiting Saudi Arabian delegation. Our correspondent Debere Dufera reports by telephone:

[Debebe] This afternoon, Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign minister, held talks with Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud representative of the Saudi Arabian Council of Ministers.

During the discussions, the two sides stated that revolutionary Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia have long-standing geographical and historical relations. They held extensive talks in a brotherly atmosphere on ways to further improve existing ties between the two countries and on the situation in the Red Sea region.

Comrade Berhanu Bayeh briefed the Saudi Arabian delegation on developments resulting from the 1974 popular revolution and gave him a true picture of revolutionary Ethiopia's foreign policy. For his part, Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud noted that his delegation's trip will further strengthen our growing trade relations and reflect the long-standing close ties between our two states.

The Saudi Arabian delegation arrived this morning on a 4-day working visit and was met at Bole International Airport by Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, member of the WPE Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign minister.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Cites DFSS Communique on 'Clan' Rule

EA252258 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 24 Apr 87

[Excerpt] A communique issued by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS], entitled "The Regime of Thugs in Somalia," says that Somalia does not really have a government. This is no exaggeration but the truth. The country is ruled by thugs who do not understand the constitutions, legal codes, and culture enjoyed by the world's civilized and enlightened communities, which have laws and exercise self-control that keep indi-

viduals from doing bad things. The regime is based on a group of ignorant thieves who follow the dictates of graft and greed and force their rule on the country. This regime, which has no counterpart in the world today, is also based on a single clan.

Other governments are based on advanced systems which prevent backwardness, thuggery, and ugly behavior. The thugs who rule Somalia believe in loyalty to a single clan so that they can rule the country. They use some of the others only to help them rule. All the rest are ignored and trampled underfoot. The present rulers of Somalia belong to a single clan, which wants to reign in the country from generation to generation with their dictatorship completely unopposed. For this reason, all senior posts in the so-called government are held by members of the clan, who are appointed by the dictator. Therefore, they work with the dictator and use all these posts for their private interests.

The DFSS communique says that all other Somalis, even those holding similar posts, do not oppose this situation, as they want to protect their private interests. All other Somalis are oppressed by the clan. The people do not enjoy personal or public rights. The people are denied their rights so the clan can achieve its ends.

Many innocent Somalis have been killed and many others have been forgotten in prisons. The rulers think that the government and the clan are synonymous and that if the clan does not rule, then there is no government. They therefore think they should perpetuate their rule in the country. Proof of this is a list of the members of the clan who hold the most senior posts in the country and who use their positions to promote their private interests. These people do not have any greater knowledge, experience, or ability than other Somalis who held these positions in the past or who have sufficient experience to win respect and be given the positions they deserve.

The problem is they do not even know this. The communique gives the names of the members of the clan who hold senior positions in the military, ministries, and key positions within the government and economic sectors. They use all these positions for private ends and ignore the interests of the nation and people.

Unfortunately, the regime is based on bloody military rule and oppression of the Somali people. The members of the clan regard democracy as dangerous to their private interests and they seek to rule the country from generation to generation. They always work to oppress those struggling for freedom and human rights so they can amass military and political power in their own hands.

They never think of socioeconomic development or promoting the welfare of the Somali people to solve the problems of hunger and backwardness among our people. Their only aim is to maintain themselves and their few henchmen in power. They sacrifice the people's dreams of seeing difficulties overcome. The treatment which the Somali people receive cannot be accepted by any self-respecting community. The DFSS opposes, rejects, and fights the ignorant and ugly way in which the dictatorial regime rules. It is openly subjugating the Somali people and their sovereignty through military power.

The communique notes that these people are not loyal to the country. They are not nationalists. They are antidemocratic. They want to lead the country to total ruin.

In foreign relations, the surprising thing is that some countries which always speak of human rights support the dictatorial military regime in Somalia. These countries, including the United States and Italy, talk about human rights while giving moral and material support to the Mogadishu regime. This is a very great contradiction. The communique says these countries have shown open hostility to the interests, future, and aspirations of the Somali people. They back the small dictatorial clan and oppose the Somali people. The Somali people see that such countries deliberately oppose their interests.

Lastly, the DFSS communique calls on all Somali citizens to fully and dynamically oppose and fight the dictatorial and fascist regime in our country. For our part, we in the DFSS vow to continue our just liberation struggle to win complete freedom and eliminate the dictatorial regime. [passage omitted]

Radio Halgan on U.S. Support of Government
A282228 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali
1700 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] According to reports, a U.S. delegation that visited Somalia on 23 April promised to strengthen Somalia's defenses and protect Somalia. These reports came while the Somali opposition forces posed a serious threat to the Mogadishu regime, whose time is up. The United States is thinking of prolonging the rule of this regime to protect its interests. A radio Mogadishu report said that the U.S. delegation promised to protect and strengthen Somalia's defenses.

The U.S. delegation was led by a general called George Crist, who heads the U.S. Central Command. The U.S. Central Command was created by the United States to forcibly enter and subjugate 19 states in the Middle East, western Asia, and the Horn of Africa.

The radio reported that the talks between the so-called Government of Somalia and the U.S. delegation concluded with the United States promising to protect, defend, and strengthen the so-called regime in Mogadishu. However, U.S. officials said in Mogadishu that the United States was not ready to station forces permanently in Somalia to fight for the Mogadishu regime. However, if the need arises, they will bring in troops and will always defend Somalia.

This report from Somalia says that the military cooperation between the United States and Somalia came about after reports that the Somali opposition forces were posing a serious threat to the Mogadishu regime, whose time is up. However, the Siad Barre regime always comes up with an excuse, saying the Government of Ethiopia is attacking Somalia and is a serious threat to it.

Reliable sources say that quite a number of Somali opposition force fighters have infiltrated the country, are massing along the border, and will probably topple the Muhammad Siad Barre regime in the near future. The United States has, therefore, become worried and anxious, fearing that U.S. interests will be affected and its bases closed. This is certain and will happen soon, whether the United States defends the Muhammad Siad Barre regime or not.

This is because those fighting for justice, who have sacrificed their lives to regain the honor, sovereignty, and dignity of their people, will always win and God will help them. It has also been reported that in the northern regions and in many other places, quite a number of forces are posing a serious threat to the Muhammad Siad Barre regime. The United States has military bases in Berbera and many other places and is trying to defend its interests.

It can also be seen that the United States wants to defend the Muhammad Siad Barre regime, as it has always defended every fascist, reactionary regime despised by its people. It wants to prolong the life of the regime in power in Mogadishu and Somalia. [passage omitted]

When the Siad Barre regime attacked its neighbor Ethiopia, the U.S. president at the time, Jimmy Carter, said he would not fuel the fires of the regional conflict after Somalia asked for arms. But today, the Reagan regime wants to fan the flames in an area in conflagration.

The Somali opposition forces have been fighting the Siad Barre regime politically and militarily since 1979 and have liberated two districts, Goldogob and Balambale, and are now about to free the rest of the country. If the United States thinks it can defend the Siad Barre regime, it is free to try. The regime always argues that Ethiopia captured those districts we liberated. We call on military experts and journalists of the world to come with us and see whether Ethiopia or Somali opposition forces are occupying these two regions. A senior official of the Siad Barre regime said that once we are under the U.S. umbrella and the United States is defending us, we do not fear Ethiopia.

Ethiopia has always made it clear since the talks in January last year between the two countries in Djibouti, Mogadishu, and Addis Ababa that it does not want to occupy and is not occupying our territory and is ready for peace. Those who have occupied Somali land, and who will occupy the rest of the country and liberate the Somali people, regaining their dignity and honor in the process, are the Somali opposition forces. The forces which are reportedly inside the country and are amassed along the border are the Somali opposition forces, which will capture you tomorrow. This is certain, in the name of Allah. Whether you hide behind the United States, make a fuss, or shake with fear, we are here. We will capture you. Where you will go remains to be seen.

UGANDA

Barter Memorandum Signed With Algeria

EA252340 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Apr 87

[Excerpt] A 2-day meeting of the Uganda-Algeria Joint Commission on Cooperation has ended in Kampala with the signing of a memorandum of understanding under which the two countries will exchange a number of commodities on a barter trade basis. Under the agreement, Algeria will supply Uganda with industrial vehicles, building materials, cranes, machine tools, drilling machines, milling machines, and sanitary products. Algeria will also sell Uganda shoes, agricultural machines, electric equipment, and household appliances. Uganda will in turn supply Algeria with coffee, hides and skins, cotton, cotton yarn, tea, tobacco, dry beans, animal feed, timber, sim sim [sesame], tropical fruits, sunflower, and livestock and livestock products.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi, said that the signing of the memorandum of understanding marks a new era in the relations between the two sister countries, and another phase in the South-to-South cooperation. He said that cooperation among African and Third World countries is important in endorsing our independence and nonalignment. The minister said Uganda is grateful to Algeria for her readiness to share the technology she had attained.

The Algerian deputy minister in charge of cooperation and head of the delegation, Mr Mohamed Aberkane, affirmed his country's wish to see Uganda develop freely with the assistance of friendly countries. He said that Algeria will assist in launching measures to implement concrete projects in Uganda. Mr Aberkane also promised that his government would send technicians to evaluate the resources that Uganda would want to develop. [passage omitted]

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Receives GUNT's Acheikh ibn Oumar

AB291929 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] President Acheikh ibn Oumar was received in audience late this afternoon by the comrade president of Burkina Faso. No details have been released on the discussions between the two statesmen.

Radio Notes Efforts To End Chad-Libya Conflict

AB291258 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] This visit by the new-GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] leader [Acheikh ibn Oumar] takes place only 3 days after that of his predecessor, Mr Goukouni Oueddei, who was granted an audience by the comrade president of Burkina Faso.

These different trips by Chadian officials to our country coincide with the meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee charged with handling the Chadian problem, which ends today in the Gabonese capital. Its session, which began yesterday afternoon, is expected to issue a final resolution to be submitted to the OAU very soon.

It must be noted that several countries, including Burkina, have been working hard to restore peace to this part of the African Continent. The various missions involving our Ministry of External Affairs and Cooperation to Libya and Chad attest to this.

Again, yesterday, Comrade Leandre Bassolet was received in Ndjamena by President Hissein Habre, to whom he delivered a message from his Burkinabe counterpart. On Saturday, the Bukinabe foreign minister delivered another message from Captain Thomas Sankara to the leader of the Libyan revolution.

GHANA

Arab League Group Meets With Rawlings, Departs

AB291356 Accra International Service in English 0730 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] A 4-man Arab League delegation led by its secretary general, Mr Chedli Klibi, has held talks with the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, and other government officials at the Castle, Osu.

Mr Klibi told Chairman Rawlings that the delegation's visit falls within the framework of the brotherly relations existing between the Arab and African peoples. He said the League attaches great importance to Afro-Arab cooperation, and this kind of cooperation must not be used to solve temporary problems but for the long-term and permanent interests of the Afro-Arab peoples. He pointed out that solidarity between the two peoples can further be consolidated in all fields. Mr Klibi noted that Afro-Arab solidarity should be manifested during trying moments, such as the problems of apartheid in South Africa and the aggressive moves of Zionist Israel. Solidarity of the people of Africa with their Arab brothers, he observed, is clearly shown in the support African countries give Arabs against Israel. Mr Klibi said the Arab world is now facing a new threat to its security through the Iran-Iraq war.

Speaking to newsmen later, Mr Klibi explained that during his discussions with Chairman Rawlings, he noticed that Ghana and the Arab world share the same views on solutions to the conflict. He said peace in the Gulf region should be established to safeguard the legitimate rights and aspirations of the peoples of Iran and Iraq. Peace should also foster cordiality between the two countries. Mr Klibi expressed his satisfaction with the discussions he held with the leader of the revolution on the Gulf war. He was confident that Ghana can play a positive role in the UN Security Council to ensure peace between Iran and Iraq.

At the meeting was Mr P.V. Obeng, PNDC member and chairman of the Committee of Secretaries; Dr Obed Asamoah, secretary for foreign affairs; and his under secretary, Dr (Mohamed ibn Chambas).

The delegation has since left for the Congo to continue its African tour.

Iranian Charge d'Affaires Meets Foreign Secretary

AB291852 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, today met the Iranian charge d'affaires in Accra behind closed doors. The subject discussed has not been disclosed, but considering the call on the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu, yesterday by an Arab delegation led by Mr Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, it could well be that the discussions centered around the fratricidal Iran-Iraq war.

Ghana's position on the Iran-Iraq war, which has been dragging on for some 7 years now, is well known. Her stand is that the war must be brought to a speedy end so that the enormous resources of the two countries involved, both members of the Nonaligned Movement, could be used more profitably for developmental purposes and in defense of Third World interests generally. The Nonaligned Movement and other organizations had made several efforts to get the warring brother nations to resolve their differences over a conference table.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Civil Service Reportedly To Be Trimmed

AB291717 Paris AFP in English 0831 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Bissau, April 29 (AFP) — Guinea-Bissau plans to trim its overstaffed civil service of 16,623 people by a third between now and 1989, starting with the sacking this year of 750 personnel, Civil Service and Labor Minister Henriqueta Godinho Gomes

said here on Tuesday. She said dismissals would eventually occur at a yearly rate of about 1,500 to 1,800 workers, who would be paid indemnities and helped with relocation. There is already a programme of public works for dismissed unqualified workers, and the others are to be put to farm work.

IVORY COAST

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Begins Visit

AB282205 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Anatoliy Adamishin, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs in charge of African affairs, is in our country. He arrived in Abidjan today at 1240 for a 3-day friendly visit to Ivory Coast. At the airport, where he was welcomed by our foreign affairs minister, Simeon Ake, the Soviet deputy foreign minister said he was very happy to be on Ivorian soil. He pointed out that the goal of his visit is the progressive relaunching of relations between our two countries:

[Begin Adamishin recording in Russian fading into French translation] The goal of the visit is to gradually relaunch relations between our two countries in areas of common interest. I am very happy to be on your country's soil and I impatiently await the start of talks with your country's political leaders. The Soviet Union and Ivory Coast have views to exchange on a large number of world and bilateral issues, given the fact that there was a 17-year break in our relations. We must continue our relations on the constructive basis of friendship. [end recording]

Mr Adamishin, as I said earlier, was welcomed on arrival by Foreign Minister Simeon Ake and the Soviet ambassadors to Ivory Coast and Ghana, Boris Minakov and Semenov respectively. This afternoon, the Soviet deputy foreign minister and his delegation held a working session with Minister Ake and officials of his ministry. Tomorrow morning, the Soviet minister will visit the Blohorn and Capral factories and will be received by Minister [of Commerce] Nicholas Kouandi Angba and Laurent Dona Fologo [minister of information, culture, youth, and sports] as well as by Minister of State Camille Alliali. On Thursday [30 April], he will hold talks with Minister Gilles Laubhouet-Vally [minister of rural development] and Minister Keita [minister of national education in charge of higher education]. Before leaving our country, the Soviet deputy foreign minister will be received in audience by the head of state.

Meets Information Minister

AB292155 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Anatoliy Adamishin, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs in charge of African affairs, is continuing his visit to our country. Today he exchanged views with several cabinet ministers. From Laurent Dona Fologo, the minister of information, culture, youth, and sport, the Soviet deputy foreign minister learned about one of the cardinal points of our policy — the stubborn search for peace, which is a precondition for development. [passage omitted] The Soviet deputy foreign minister said that our two countries have the same opinion on this subject:

[Begin recording of Adamashin's remarks translated into French] I think that both countries have done well by deciding to restore relations. You have the right to hold your own views on the world's problems. We have the same right. As you noted, peace is a necessary condition for the implementation of our development plans. [passage omitted] [end recording]

LIBERIA

Minister Says Party Newsletters 'Noncommercial'

AB291000 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0709 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The minister of information has clarified that newsletters of political parties are noncommercial. This means that they are not permitted to solicit advertisements from any source.

The clarification was contained in a press release yesterday following queries from the public about the recent guidelines for the publication of newsletters by political parties, which was issued by the Ministry of Information. The minister noted that they have quoted the guidelines as saying that political parties are, however, permitted to sell the publication to the general public and their partisans throughout the country.

NDPL Newsletter Appears

AB291205 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0709 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The first edition of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] newsletter, *The Democrat*, yesterday appeared on the newsstand for the public's consumption.

The Information Ministry yesterday granted the NDPL and two other political parties in the country permission to publish noncommercial newsletters.

The Democrat, which is a 14-page document, has a 5-man editorial board and will be published monthly. Mr J. Sabato Weah is acting editor in chief of the newsletter. The April edition of the magazine reflects the activities of the party from 1985 [word indistinct] up to the present membership draft.

MALI

Further on Visit of Mauritanian Delegation

Traore Meets Foreign Minister

AB282231 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Excerpt] General Moussa Traore, secretary general of UDPM [Democratic Union of Malian People] and president of the republic, granted an audience this morning to the Mauritanian foreign minister, Commander Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane.

Commenting on the meeting of the joint commission, the Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation thanked the Malian president and our political and administrative officials for their cordial welcome, their preparedness, and their firm determination to further reinforce and diversify the cooperative relations between our two countries. Commander N'Diayane spoke of the need to multiply exchanges in every field, in conformity with the aspirations of our two peoples, and in a spirit of solidarity and mutual assistance. In the same vein, emphasis was placed on the exchange of experience, notably in the fields of technical training, the preservation of the (?ecosystem), and the exchange of information programs for the discovery of common problems. [passage omitted]

Commission Meeting Ends

AB292033 Bamako Domestic Service in French
1500 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpt] The fifth meeting of the Malian-Mauritanian joint cooperation commission ended this morning at the headquarters of the Autonomous Sinking Fund. The session was held in Bamako from 27 to 29 April under the joint chairmanship of the Malian and Mauritanian ministers of foreign affairs and cooperation. During this fifth meeting, the two parties [words indistinct] of the international economic crisis and the deterioration of the terms of trade on their national economies and called for [words indistinct]. In addition, they outlined the fields of cooperation, which include trade, equipment, rural development, health, education, and culture. [passage omitted]

NIGERIA

Registration of Religious Organizations Suspended

AB300920 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The registration of religious organizations has been suspended following the directive of the Federal Government. As from now, applications for registration of religious bodies will be considered by the Ministry of Internal Affairs after the recommendations of the Christian Council of Nigeria, CCN, for Christian organizations, and the Jama'tu Nasril Islam, for Muslim groups. The ministry is now compiling a list of all registered organizations to be forwarded to the recognized body for screening. The minister of internal affairs, Colonel John Shagaya, said in Abuja that after the screening, any organizations found to be operating contrary to the cardinal principles of the two religions will have their certificates revoked.

Reportage on Strike of Broadcasting Workers

Lagos State Warns Workers

AB291118 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The Lagos State government has threatened to dismiss all the striking journalists in the employ of the state's broadcasting corporation if they do not return by half past 7 this morning. The warning was contained in an official statement repeatedly broadcast over the state radio station yesterday.

It claimed that the authorities have met almost all the 15 demands made by the workers and wondered why they decided to down tools on only 1 outstanding issue. The government described the strike action as illegal.

It was not immediately possible to reach the journalists for their reaction to the government deadline. They embarked on work stoppage on Monday [27 April].

State Official Declines Comment

AB282250 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Employees of the Lagos State Broadcasting Corporation have embarked on an industrial action. The action was first noticed yesterday as the programs on the radio and television stations were disrupted throughout the day. [passage omitted]

A Radio Nigeria correspondent who visited the radio station at Ikeja and the new site for Lagos Television at Ogidibe today, said most of the workers were locked out of the premises. The two stations were being guarded by mobile policemen. The workers are said to be demanding better conditions of service. They also want outstanding promotions.

The Lagos state commissioner for information, Mrs Odupo Adiokun, declined comment when contacted by our correspondent. In a reaction, the management [words indistinct] and said the workers did not explore all the avenues provided by industrial arbitration laws. It appealed to the Nigerian Union of Journalists to call its members to order.

Strikers Return to Work

AB291238 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The industrial action by workers of the Lagos State Broadcasting Corporation has been called off. The decision by the staff to return to work was taken yesterday after a meeting between the management of the corporation and officials of the Lagos council of the Nigerian Union of Journalists, led by the chairman, Mr (Dako Aderin Ola).

The workers, who began the industrial action last Monday, had told the state governor, Navy Captain Mike Akhigbe, yesterday that they were demanding only the minimum of facilities to carry out their duties. They assured the governor that they had no intention of embarrassing the government.

With the industrial action over, the state radio station has resumed its normal broadcasts. The first of its news bulletins after the action was broadcast at noon.

NEWSWATCH Delegation Apologizes to Babangida

AB291450 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Representatives of *Newswatch* magazine were today at Dodan Barracks to submit a letter of apology to President Ibrahim Babangida. The chief press secretary to the president, Chief Duro Onabule, who received the letter, said that the apology was well noted and that the Federal Government would not assume the posture of a shylock insisting on a pound of flesh.

He promised that due consideration would be given as far as prosecution was concerned. Chief Onabule said that as for the proscription of the magazine, the government could not do anything at the moment because of the suits in court. He remarked that the government would not want to be seen as interfering with the judiciary or trying to preempt the suits.

The leader of the delegation, Mr Ray Ekpu, said that the two cases in court were not on behalf of *Newswatch*, because they had their own lawyers. He thanked all journalists for efforts made to resolve the problem.

Finance Minister on Relations With World Bank

AB291310 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The minister of finance, Dr Chu Okongwu, says the World Bank does not play any supervisory role in the structural adjustment program of the Federal Government.

Reacting to a national newspaper report which claimed that the World Bank had rejected Nigeria's revised tariffs, the minister said the bank could not take such action since it was not involved in the formulation of the government's tariff policy, contrary to the impression given by the newspaper, *The Guardian*. Dr Okongwu explained that the World Bank had no responsibility to accept or reject that revised tariff structure, announced by the Federal Government last February.

He said the Bank had released the second installment of the trade policy loan of $200 million to Nigeria because it was satisfied with the execution of the structural adjustment program.

According to the minister, the Ministry of Finance, in collaboration with some other ministries, is charged with the responsibility of determining a tariff structure appropriate for the program. This, he said, was intended to protect infant industries, promote agricultural and industrial production, as well as to stimulate growth in the economy.

Dr Okongwu remarked that, since the World Bank had assisted Nigeria in her economic program, Nigeria would want the relationship between the two sides to be maintained.

ANGOLA

UNITA: MPLA 'Lost Control' of Lunda Province

MB290803 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0625 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 29 Apr (KUP) — A UNITA commander told KUP on Friday that the MPLA Government has lost control of most of the diamond-rich province of Lunda following constant UNITA attacks against the mines.

In the interview, Captain Kumutari Kawindima, who has just returned from the eastern front, said that UNITA is firmly entrenched in the area and enjoys the support of the people.

In recent months, Capt Kawindima said, UNITA forces have attacked MPLA troops guarding the mines and destroyed mines and machinery in Posse, Kamute-Luremo, and Cossa.

MPLA forces, in apparent retaliation, have carried out attacks against defenseless civilians. In one incident last July, soldiers under Capt Bumba raped Chief Kambakola's wife and three young girls in the village of Kambakola.

The village of Muanzanza, near Cafunfu, was also bombed, resulting in losses of life and property.

UNITA Claims 'Strong Support' in Luanda Area

MB300625 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 30 Apr (KUP) — A large population in MPLA's traditional area of Bengo, parts of Kwanza-Norte, west Malange and outposts neighbouring Luanda has come up in strong support for UNITA in recent months, a northern front UNITA forces commandant said Wednesday.

Major Dario Dalila said that as a result of this support the MPLA regime has resorted to harassment, arbitrary arrests and indiscriminate beating of the people, some of whom have disappeared. MPLA's suspicious vigilantes known as BPV (Brigadas Populares de Vigilancia) [People's Vigilance Brigades] posing as UNITA guerrillas have raped women and stolen property to aggravate the situation.

The once favoured population, who previously benefitted more from MPLA regime than other groups, today lament so much for Luanda government's inability to provide the community with the badly-need social amenities such as schools, health centres or shops from which to obtain basic necessities, he added.

The major who has spent four years in the area said further that UNITA forces fought and conquered tough battles in Sambakaju, Sambalukala, Quize-Ombuanjinji, Kibaxi, Ukua and Belaseda near Nambuangongo.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano on Renamo 'Criminals,' Negotiations

MB281107 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Interview with President Joaquim Chissano by BBC TV reporter Michael Bourke on the "Indaba" program; date, place not given — recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Bourke] Mr President, you refer to Renamo as bandits and as criminals, which seems to minimize their importance in the country — the destruction that they have done, the amount of your country, perhaps three-quarters of your country, where it is difficult to travel without armed escorts because of the activities of these people. Because as I understand it, your own government's planning does not foresee any early end to the war. Do you think that they are still supported by South Africa as they once were?

[Chissano] Well, we have information from our people in the region and our soldiers that there are still overflies [as heard] by planes in our territory which we assume come from South Africa. As they will know, no country in the region could bring in airplanes in the war zones. So, because this was the method utilized to supply them, I have the feeling that today they still are being supplied from outside.

The South African Government has assured us that they have stopped supplying them but that is still to be proved. Once we will see that there is no more information coming in about overflying and so forth, well, I don't hesitate to say so. When I don't have any evidence, I said that I didn't have — that was in January and early February. But now again I have more and more information from different provinces about overflying of the airspace. So I am worried that the South Africans might be again mounting something.

But to your earlier commentary [words indistinct]. Well, as Isaid the [words indistinct] bandits should be ... [changes thought] Precisely, because you cannot travel. If they are not bandits, you could travel. Why they should kill you when you travel? [as heard] You are not a soldier and you are being killed just because you are moving in a bus.

If they were not criminals they would not assault you. They would wait for a convoy of soldiers to attack. They would not go to a village and burn huts if they are not criminals; they would go to a military camp and attack. They would not pound the heads of the population which they take with them. [Words indistinct] the people if they were not criminals.

The word criminals means what they are; it is not trying to minimize anything. It is not trying to minimize the devastating power of their crimes which, on the contrary, trying to describe that devastation, of the lives and the economy and so on. That is why we refer them as such, because they are.

You will read a book which has been published, a small book, 100 pages — but you don't read Portuguese, unfortunately — by

a lady who saw, who lived, witnessed these atrocities, and so forth, and you will see that what she says there means only crime.

[Bourke] Everybody we talked to in Mozambique who are trying to help the people set up projects to resuscitate the economy — and the Mozambicans — say, well, of course the basic reason for all this is the war. We can do so much, but until the war is stopped and the fighting is over, we cannot do the really conclusive things that Mozambique needs. How will that war be brought to a finish? Do you as president propose ever to negotiate with Renamo, then negotiate an end to the war? Or is it something that has to be fought to the finish?

[Chissano] My question is, who is Renamo? This is, with whom should we, if we had to, negotiate with? With whom should we negotiate? Who is Renamo?

[Bourke] I understand that they have a commander called Dlhakama. Is he not...

[Chissano, interrupting] Who is he? He is a man who was trained together with his boss was called Matsangaissa, was recruited, trained by the Smith regime? [sentence as heard] Yes, this is one of those who was trained by the Smith regime, brought into our country, and given the means, even the directives. And later his command was transferred to South Africa.

You mean that any country can just go to another country, recruit a man, send him, give him means to fight, and then come again and say, well, now you negotiate with him. To negotiate what? In terms of whom? In terms of Smith? In terms of South Africa? What to discuss? Who are they? What do they represent? These are the questions first to be seen before we ask the question whether we should negotiate or not.

Well, we know that these people are Mozambicans, and we have said that if they stop their crimes, well, we would consider to involve them in the society, in Mozambican society, and I am sure that many of them would be rehabilitated. But as I said the other day, many of them are criminals, but fabricated in a sophisticated factory. But they were not born criminals, and we will believe that they can be recovered.

We have examples in Angola of people who had just come back and said, well we want to join — some are in the army, some are running different sectors of the economic or social activity who have been also fighting against the government. But there was no such kind of negotiations. So this we have been telling them:

You come and you will be reintegrated in the socialist society. You show that you are worth if you are Mozambicans, if you are not that much spoiled. We were afraid that for some of them that they would require a lot of protection from our country, from our government, because the people here in this country hate them very much.

[Bourke] But you do not think a situation in which you would, your government would, negotiate with whatever leaders can be found of Renamo and end to the war, made an offer that if they stop fighting they might be absorbed back into the country. I mean, is that the position, the firm position of the government?

[Chissano] This, I suggest no. We can't speak about negotiations until someone comes and shows me that, well, you go and negotiate with so and so because they represent this and that. I don't see how could I go and negotiate with Smith and negotiate with Botha. With Botha, we have negotiated whatwe had to negotiate. Well, until the time comes, they have to continue fighting until it is clear who, with whom to negotiate.

You go to many, many other countries. I mean, you go to England where these situations are different but there are certainly areas in which you cannot just speak about negotiations in questions of terrorism. You just cannot, but you cannot also avoid the fact that these people are criminals, they want to rob, they want to destroy, and so forth. But time will come when these things will end because people are fighting; you have the people, you have the power, you have the land. So this means that you, as I said, you are going to win; so we are going to win.

Armed Forces Kill 13 'Bandits,' Free Captives

MB291217 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Units of the Mozambique Armed Forces stationed in the Mossurize District in Manica recently released 95 peasants who were forced to live with the armed bandits. In the same operation, 13 bandits were killed and 10 others were captured. Our Chimoio correspondents, quoting military sources, reported that our forces captured six individuals who had collaborated with the armed bandits, as well as some war materiel.

NAMIBIA

Nujoma on RSA Raid, Radioactive Waste Dump

MB281823 Harare Voice of Namibia in English 1900 GMT 27 Apr 87

[Interview with SWAPO President Sam Nujoma by unidentified reporter; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Comrade President, during the United Nations Security Council, we learned with disappointment that the United States and Britain vetoed the resolutions of the Security Council that lead to the process of Namibia's independence. What is your view on this?

[Nujoma] Well, the imperialists always have been supporting the racist South Africans. They use their vetoes in the Security Council to defend the racist, fascist Pretoria regime. And [words indistinct] that during the Second World War the very present leaders for the minority white racists and particularly those of Nationalists first with the Malan, Verwoerd, Strydom, and President Botha, they were (?engaged) during the Second World War, because they trained Boer commandos and sent them to Nazi Germany. They were responsible — this very Botha — they were responsible for the massacre of millions of people in Europe.

So Reagan and Margaret Thatcher, they see that this racist fascist who believes in the philosophy on Nazism as a true friend, and they refer to a so-called ally, the trusted ally of the West. It

is a lie. They had better read the history of the world in the hope that there intelligent people, historians in Britain and the United States, who will refute what Reagan and Margaret Thatcher stood for today in the camp of racist South Africa — a regime that believes in Nazism and is known for its brutality against the majority of its citizens. It is a shame that these governments of Reagan and Margaret Thatcher, and Kohl in West Germany, who claim to believe in freedom, justice, and [word indistinct] human rights are today indentifying themselves during the course of the last 2 months with [word indistinct] shameful things of Reagan and Margaret Thatcher exercising the vetoes in the Security Council on the question of apartheid and the quetion of the decolonization of Namibia.

But nevertheless, the exercising of vetoes by the two imperialist powers would not prevent the Namibian people to carry out their struggle for national liberation. Whether Reagan and Margaret Thatcher want it or not, the struggle will be carried out to its logical conclusion. The exercise of vetoes by these imperialist powers would not prevent the quick death of the new Nazi regime of Botha in Namibia. The struggle continues and the victory is certain.

[Reporter] Of late you announced that the Pretoria regime and West Germany plan to stock the radioactive waste in a desert in Namibia. Would you elaborate more on this?

[Nujoma] Well, there is a conspiracy, which is confirmed by Jannie de Wet, the so-called white member of the executive and member of the so-called interim government who leaked a statement to the press that West Germany, the Kohl government in West Germany, intended to pay DM4 billion as a payoff for the deal in order to deposit the nuclear waste in the Kalahari desert. So this racist, fascist West German Government is now trying to dig the...[changes thought] What we, the youth of Namibia have forgotten about, the extermination of the population of the Naamas and the Hereros in the southern and central regions of our country.

By continuing to give weapons and means of infantry transport to the racist South African Army, such as [word indistinct] jeeps, materials, trucks, [word indistinct] trucks, [word indistinct] armored cars, helicopters, which were demonstrated on 17 June 1985 when Botha drove from South Africa to install a fascist regime in Namibia — the so-called interim government — without any election or a referendum.

That fascist regime is composed of Namibia's traitors who, because of love of money, for 60,000 rands, which they are being paid by the racist regime of South Africa per annum, per year, and because of the beatiful houses, flash cars that are given to them, tickets to [words indistinct] every day by air, taken to Europe, particularly to Britain, West Germany, and the United States daily, demonstrate the way [words indistinct] so-called ministers.

This crime that is now being perpetuated against the Namibian people by the Botha regime with their [word indistinct] support of the Kohl West German Government must be condemned with total determination and rejected by all the Namibians. I therefore call upon all the Namibians to demonstrate against the West Germans wherever they arrive in Namibia and show — particularly the Namibians of German origin — that they do not support the Kohl government's intention of depositing nuclear wastage in the Namibian desert, the Namib, with the [word indistinct] to cause [words indistinct] because naturally our desert has a strong wind and (?as the weather might go) will continue to blow the nuclear wastage — (?which will) be exposed to the sun — and at a later stage as the years go by will certainly cause disaster to the future entire Namibia nation.

Therefore let us stand up, unite, and fight against the Boer racists and the West German Kohl government, because of this crime they intend to cause to the future generation of Namibia. Let us stand up united as a people, as one people, to fight together against the evil system of colonialism, imperialism, and racism, and I am particularly directing my words to the Namibians of German origin. It is your responsibility to demonstrate in West Germany, in Bonn, wherever you see these Bonn — West German — leaders, that the Namibian people are condemning and rejecting your intention to impose on the Namibian people.

I particularly wish to address myself and call upon the Namibians of German origin to join our ranks in condemning and rejecting the conspiracy of the South African racist regime and the Kohl government in West Germany to deposit nuclear waste in the Kalahari, in the Namib Desert. To us the Germans are teaching the old history which we the youth of Namibia intend to leave behind. It was German imperialist forces that have massacred and almost exterminated our population of the Naamas in the southern and the Herero section population in the central region.

Now the Kohl government in West Germany is repeating the same imperial Germany bloodbath by joining the Boer fascist regime [words indistinct], and there is always strong winds which begin [words indistinct]; this is a matter of scientific analysis. The sun shines so harshly, those nuclear wastes which the Boer regime intends to deposit together with West Germany in the Namib Desert will explode, and that explosion will cover the entire Namibia territory and beyond; whereby radioactive waste will cover all the (?pools) and grass that are grazing by our cattle and once the result will be disastrous to a future generation of Namibia. [sentence as heard] Therefore, this is a question for the entire Namibia nation to stand up and fight against this conspiracy of racist South Africa and the Kohl West German Government.

It is, as we understand (?from) Jannie de Wet, who is representing the so-called whites in the interim government, that DM4 billion will be given which will cover the annual income of the Namibia budget which is 1.3 South African rands. [number as heard] This 4 billion will be about four times that amount I have just mentioned. But we are here to fight for the survival of our nation, just like other nations protect themselves from disasters. That 4 billion must be rejected and West Germany must be told to keep it for themselves. Let them bury those nuclear wastes inside West Germany. We do not need them, for they will cause disaster to the future generation of our country.

[Reporter] Comrade Mr President, what is your comment on the latest South African invasion of the Republic of Zambia?

[Nujoma] SWAPO strongly condemns the South African Botha regime once again of using the Caprivi Strip where it has a huge airbase and infantry to cross and wage yet another aggression against the Republic of Zambia. And I call upon the entire international community to join us in condemning the Botha regime's aggression and destabilization against the Republic of Zambia and the other Frontline States.

SWATF Reports 14 SWAPO 'Terrorists' Killed

MB292018 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1915 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The security forces in South-West Africa have shot and killed 14 SWAPO terrorists in the past week. The SWATF said in Windhoek today that the number of SWAPO terrorists killed so far this year totalled 460. Security forces sustained no casualties in clashes over the past week.

SOUTH AFRICA

Police Raid COSATU House After Necklace Murders

Police Enter With Warrant

MB291510 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1507 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 29 SAPA — One of COSATU's legal advisers, Mr Peter Harris, told SAPA police entered the COSATU House this afternoon with a search warrant and the union grouping has sent the warrant urgently to an advocate with the intention of having [it] declared illegal.

In the streets around the building, police cordonned the area off.

Mr Harris said people wearing balaclavas who accompanied security forces inside were "pointing people out." He said that, at this stage, no arrests have been made.

Apparently, the sealing off of the street and COSATU House was in connection with the finding of the bodies of our men in an open lot at Kaserne, Johannesburg, last night. They were brutally stabbed and their bodies set alight, the Bureau for Information said this morning.

Security forces raided COSATU House last week, detaining unionists and journalists for hours. Police prevented people from leaving the 11 storey building.

Some sources said over 400 SATS [South African Transport Services] workers were arrested, and many more were held briefly.

Following the seven hour "siege", COSATU attorneys prepared an application to restrain police from conducting unlawful acts.

Lawyer Describes Search

MB291739 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 29 Apr 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Industrial strife rumbles on in South Africa. Railway workers have been on strike for weeks and a lot of them have been sacked. The powerful Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, has called a stayaway from work for 2 days next week to coincide with whites-only general elections. Now, heavily armed police have surrounded COSATU's headquarters in Johannesburg amid reports that four railway workers were murdered overnight. Well, COSATU's lawyer, Peter Harris, is in the besieged building. Just a few minutes ago Kwabena Mensah asked him what the police were up to:

[Begin recording] [Harris] Well, they arrived in the, sort of midafternoon, about half past threeish or so. They allegedly are carrying out a cordon and search operation, and they said that they are investigating the commission of some crime. However, at the moment it's quite difficult to determine what the crime is, and as far as we are concerned we have had a look at the search warrant, and we are going to court with it right now. We are actually making an urgent application.

[Mensah] Have any people been arrested so far?

[Harris] Yeah, a couple have been arrested. But at the moment, you know, there are hundreds of police there. They are all around the building. No one can go out, no one can leave. It's really similar to what happened on Wednesday night, the 22d. We brought a court application and we got an undertaking that they wouldn't interfere and unlawfully arrest or intimidate the unions and that they wouldn't interfere with any legitimate activities, and it's quite clear that that's what is taking place now.

[Mensah] What is the atmosphere like inside the building? Are people frightened? Are there police in the building?

[Harris] It's pretty tense. It's pretty tense. We are trying to get women out. We just negotiated to get the women out, and they've just thrown tear gas down the stairwell. So, it's a pretty explosive situation.

[Mensah] What do the people intend to do? Are you going to stay there, or do you want to negotiate some kind of exit with the police?

[Harris] Well, what's happening is that they have got people in balaclavas downstairs who are pointing out people as they leave the building. Those people are being arrested and taken into a particular room.

[Mensah] Has there been any violence outside the building? Have there been any beatings?

[Harris] Not that we have been able to see.

[Mensah] Who exactly are these people in balaclavas?

[Harris] Well, we don't know, but we suspect that they're railway workers. But they are obviously on the side of the police at this particular point. [end recording]

Victim Gives Information

MB291643 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Police swooped on the Johannesburg head office of the black trade union, COSATU, this afternoon. The action came within hours of the discovery of the partially burned bodies of four men at Kaserne near the city last night. The men, all South African Transport Services workers, were allegedly abducted and taken to COSATU House where they were allegedly assaulted. Chris Olckers has the details:

[Olckers] The police action follows after information was received that people are being tortured and assaulted at COSATU House. The allegations were made by a man who was allegedly abducted last night, assaulted, beaten up, and tortured at COSATU House. He was part of the group of men who had been abducted earlier last night. Four of the men were then later found burned to death.

The man, who may not be identified, last night told police of his dramatic escape from death. He said he was kidnapped by several men at the station and then taken to COSATU House in Jeppe Street where he saw the other victims. It was here that they were allegedly assaulted and tortured. Thereafter they were taken by car to the Heidelburg Road. The injured man jumped from the moving vehicle and ran into the veld. He later sought help from soldiers on guard duty.

A search was immediately launched, and the bodies of the four men were found lying next to each other in open veld near the place where the witness escaped. A police spokesman said it appeared as if the four men were brutally assaulted at the murder scene. He said they were stabbed with knives, hit with pangas [hatchets], and some were also strangled. Petrol was poured over them, and they were set alight. The men's feet and hands were also bound to prevent them from escaping.

Last week police announced that alleged ANC terrorists were arrested at COSATU House. It followed police action at the trade union offices after three railway workers were shot and four policemen seriously injured during a confrontation at the Doornfontein Station. More than 400 people were taken into custody at COSATU House after the illegal gathering. During the railway strike the transport services repeatedly alleged that intimidation played a role in the strike.

The murders followed only hours after COSATU applied for an interdict in the Rand Supreme Court against the police, preventing the police from interfering or assaulting trade unionists at COSATU House. A top team of detectives under the command of Brigadier Dris van der Heerwe, divisional CID [Central Intelligence Division] chief of the Witwatersrand is investigating the murders.

We have just received a report stating that seven men have been arrested at COSATU House in connection with the murders of the four railway workers.

House Used for 'Violence'

MB291526 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1520 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria April 29 SAPA — COSATU House in Johannesburg was being used by individuals to perpetrate violence, the South African Police said in a statement today. The police were commenting on the Bureau for Information statement this morning that the bodies of four men, three blacks and a coloured, were discovered at 19h00 last night at Kazerne, Heidelberg Avenue, Johannesburg.

"These four men had been brutally assaulted with knives and pangas [hatchets] and their bodies set alight by means of tyres and a flammable liquid," the statement said. "The South African Police now possess reliable evidence which indicates that these four men, who appear to be SA Transport Services workers, were forcibly removed from their places of employment to COSATU House, where they were violently assaulted and thereafter taken to Kazerne where they were butchered in the most barbaric fashion, for no other reason than that they chose not to participate in COSATU's actions. Although an undertaking was sought from the South African Police to the effect that COSATU members at COSATU House would not be molested, an undertaking the SAP gave without hesitation, it is clear that COSATU House is being used by individuals to plan and perpetrate acts of violence," the police statement said.

CBS News Crew Said Removed

MB291516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1514 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 29 SAPA — Unconfirmed reports said a crew from the U.S. CBS News Network were taken from COSATU House this afternoon.

Rush hour traffic on the busy streets of northern Johannesburg was snarled up during the closing of Jeppe Street, a main thoroughfare in the city.

News Crew Removal Denied

MB291540 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1538 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg Apr 29 SAPA — Reports that a crew from the U.S. CBS News network were taken from COSATU House this afternoon were not true, networkers staffers said. They were discounting earlier unconfirmed reports that a crew from the overseas media organisation had been taken from the union federation's Johannesburg headquarters.

Meanwhile, rush hour traffic on the busy streets of northern Johannesburg was snarled up during the closing of Jeppe Street, a main thoroughfare in the city.

Area Still Sealed Off

MB291821 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1819 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Johannesburg April 29 SAPA — Seven people were arrested in a police raid on COSATU House in Johannesburg late today, following the brutal murder of four SATS [South African Transport Services] workers, police said this evening. The four were allegedly assaulted at COSATU House before being taken to Kaserne where their "necklaced" bodies were found under a pile of tyres. The bodies were covered in stab wounds. Police said they were alerted by fifth worker who escaped from his abductors.

Lt Pierre Louw, police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, said the arrests were "in accordance with a warrant issued on the basis of reliable information received." But police could not confirm a report that the seven men arrested are SARHWU — South Afrian Railways and Harbours Trade Union — members.

Police in Pretoria said five men had originally been abducted from their workplace. [passage omitted]

Latest reports from the area are that it is quiet although it is still sealed off.

One union worker, who did not want to be identified, said that teargas [was] released on the building's second floor as some of the workers were leaving at about 5:25pm.

A camera crew from the American CBS network, Phillip Everson and G. Shaw, were briefly detained at the Jeppe police station — suspected of contravening Section 3a of the emergency regulations and then released, CBS confirmed this evening. CBS earlier denied the men were detained, but at that stage were not aware of the situation.

Another foreign newscrew from Visnews, Jeff Chilton and an unnamed colleague, were taken away and held briefly at the Jeppe police station also on suspiction of having broken the curb of having photographed an unrest scene.

Crowds which gathered near the scene were dispersed by police with dogs. [passage omitted]

Police Confirm 11 Arrests

MB291955 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1952 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg April 29 SAPA — Eleven people — aged from 12-to 49-years — were arrested late today in a police raid on COSATU House in Johannesburg following the brutal murder of four SATS [South African Transport Services] workers, police said tonight. Lt Pierre Louw, police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand, said all the arrests were made in the building. He said a police search of the building was still underway at 9.30pm and would would continue for about "an hour or so."

Jeppe Street between End and Nugget Streets was still sealed, but manned by Johannesburg traffic officers instead of the heavy police presence which was withdrawn around 8pm.

COSATU officials, who earlier had been permitted to witness the police search of people in the building, were not allowed to observe the police search of the building, COSATU's general secretary, Mr Jay Naidoo said. Mr Naidoo added "it is very hard to believe the version of the police" that four men whose charred and stabbed bodies were found at Kaserne had been assaulted and tortured at COSATU House.

COSATU said in a separate statement that it would challenge in court tomorrow the "legal premises" in which police entered COSATU House today.

COSATU Plans Court Challenge

MB291928 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1923 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg April 29 SAPA — The general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) said this evening that the union grouping would bring an urgent court application tomorrow to challenge the legal premises in which the police entered COSATU House today.

Today's raid comes less than 24 hours after COSATU brought a court application in connection with the police raid on COSATU House last Wednesday. An undertaking by police not to unlawfully assault, intimidate or interfere at COSATU House was made a court order and applies, pending the next hearing on May 19.

In a statement to SAPA Mr [Jay] Naidoo said police again moved en masse to seal off COSATU House in Jeppe Street, Johannesburg. Scores of policeman arrived in vans, buses and cars at about 3pm. "They brough with them three men whose faces were masked in balaclavas. They also had in their possession a warrant authorising them to search the building." the statement said. "About 400 workers gathered in the COSATU hall on the ground floor seemed to be the first targets of the search.

"Senior COSATU officials and lawyers intervened before police entered the hall and negotiated to avert confrontation. It was agreed that the COSATU officials and lawyers would observe as police systematically searched the 400 workers. Each worker had to pass the three balaclava-clad men who were apparently pointing out police suspects," he said.

Mr Naidoo said that about nine workers had been held. (SATV news said 11 people had been arrested. Police could not immediately confirm the arrest. Earlier, Lt Pierre Louw, police liaison officer for the Witwatersrand said "seven men" had been arrested and could not immediately be reached to confirm the higher figures, or the discrepancy between the reports.)

Mr Naidoo said: "Hundreds of workers and officials waited on the remaining 10 floors of the building and only at about 7.15pm were they allowed to leave." He said they had to pass "rows of security policemen and the masked men in the foyer." "After all but the COSATU negotiating team and the groups lawyers had left, police proceeded to search the building from top to bottom."

By 8.45pm the search had not been completed. "COSATU believes the present raid might be related to the annual May Day preparations taking place," he said.

Police Cordon Removed
MB291908 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1835 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg April 29 SAPA — Police tonight removed the cordon thrown around COSATU House, after arresting 11 people in the building. SABC TV news at 8pm reported the 11 arrests. Earlier police said seven men had been arrested in connection with the brutal deaths of four SATS [South African Transport Services] workers.

COSATU Declares 5-6 May National Days of Protest
MB291230 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1143 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg April 29 SAPA — The Congress of South African Trade Unions today declared next Tuesday and Wednesday May 5 and 6 as "national days of peaceful protest," the trade union grouping said in a statement. The statement did not say what form the protests would take or where.

May 6 is also the date of the House of Assembly general election.

The COSATU statement did say the protest was called in a response to the whites-only election "which capitalizes on and deepens racism, fear and ignorance among the white electorate, and which aims to entrench power more firmly in the hands of a minority."

COSATU also said that recent government moves were "all part of a campaign to destroy the progressive trade union movement and to replace it with passive and undemocratic trade unionism."

The statement said that attacks on it by security forces included:

— "having its living wage campaign rallies banned under the pretext that it is a communist plot hatched by COSATU, the African National Congress, South African Communist Party and the United Democratic Front;

— "COSATU offices all over the country have been constantly raided and its members involved in legitimate activity have been victimised and harassed;

— "the killing of six South African Railways and Harbours Workers Union members and the injuring of scores of others;

— "the military-style siege of COSATU House last week, the malicious vandalisation of the building and the indiscriminate assault of COSATU members;

— "the continued detention of many COSATU members and officials;

— "the formulation of tough new legal curbs which further restrict COSATU's right to organise and build up worker bargaining power; and

— "the state restrictions and bans on May Day rallies."

The statement said COSATU believed that employers shared the responsibility for the intensified attack. "Many employers have all too easily accepted the state of emergency and continue to underplay the danger posed by the government to a peaceful solution of the country's problems." The declaration of a state of emergency last year "seriously disrupted our work and weakened considerably workers'democratic struggle for a living wage."

COSATU also called for:

— the unconditional reinstatement of the approximately 18,00 SATS [South African Transport Services] workers who have been dismissed;

— the opening of bona fide negotiations with representatives elected by railway workers to resolve the dispute;

— that killings, harassment and intimidation must stop, and COSATU's right to hold meetings and express our views be recognised; and

— an end to repression and the creation of a climate favourable to democratic activity.

The trade union grouping said blacks still had to contend with mass unemployment that is now well over 4 million, a serious housing crisis and the eviction of thousands of families who cannot pay rent and an education crisis that has plunged black education into chaos.

"We believe that only by ending repression and creating a climate for democracy can we resolve the fundamental problems we face in South Africa," the statement said.

Police Disperse 'Peaceful' Students; 18 Arrested
MB290631 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2152 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] Cape Town April 28 SAPA — Several University of Cape Town [UCT] students were injured and 18 more arrested today in the third day of campus incidents.

More than a thousand students sitting along the edge of De Waal Drive, where they had been assembled with pickets for over two hours, were charged from behind while the vice-chancellor, Dr Stuart Saunders, was negotiating with senior police officers. Students described how groups of people panicked and scattered as they were sjambokked [whipped] and dragged into vans.

A statement by the Bureau for Information said police used sjamboks to disperse demonstrating students and that 18 were arrested.

Eyewitnesses said they saw two students with bloodied noses and mouths being dragged to vans after pandemonium broke out

about 4pm.

Asked how he felt about the events Dr Saunders said: "I think the student demonstration was peaceful. No stones or missiles were thrown."

The picket, along the edge of De Waal Drive, began after about 3000 students packed Jameson Hall to discuss extending the lecture boycott, which began today, and further response to the police shooting and arrests at UCT on Monday.

The mass meeting, which spilled out on the steps of the hall, resolved to boycott lectures until Thursday and hold alternative education programmes.

The divisional commissioner of police in the western province, Brigadier Ronnie van der Westhuizen, announced today that Rhodes Drive below UCT would be closed to traffic during peak hours until the situation on the campus returned to normal. A major traffic snarl resulted in parts of the city this afternoon as a result.

Spokesman Says 'Technical Problem' Delays Trains

MB300850 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0847 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Johannesburg April 30 SAPA — A suspected "explosion" between Kliptown and Nancefield was not the cause of trains being held up for about 140 minutes early this morning.

A spokesman for South African Railways [SAR], Major Dries Jacobs, said they had previously thought an explosion was the cause of the delay, but it was discovered to be a technical problem. There had been no explosion, Major Jacobs said. The lines have been re-opened but trains are still running an hour and five minutes late, a spokesman for the SAR's public relations division said.

P.W. Botha Says Sanctions 'Will Not Succeed'

MB290549 Johannesburg Television Service in English
0500 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says sanctions against South Africa will not succeed, not least because of their questionable morality. Mr Botha was speaking at the opening of the eighth International Oenological Congress in Cape Town last night.

[Begin Botha video recording] In many ways it is both ironic and significant that South African wines frequently grace the dinner tables at the very forums organized by certain countries for the express purpose of preventing their citizens from enjoying South African products, by seeking to isolate this country from international trade and traffic. I understand that sometimes they take off the labels. This is futile, and a foolish exercise. Sanctions, boycotts, and embargoes have never worked anywhere, and I believe it's a march of folly. They will not succeed against South Africa, not least because of their questionable morality. [end video recording]

P.W. Botha Warns Against 'Foreign Funding'

MB292010 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1949 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Port Elizabeth April 29 SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, tonight repeated his warning that the government was to investigate and possibly legislate further on the issue of foreign funding of extra-parliamentary activities.

At the commencement of a political meeting in Port Elizabeth's Feathermarket Hall tonight, he said he wanted to make a brief statement commenting on the findings of the Munnik commission of inquiry into the funding of advertisements calling for the unbanning of the ANC. He said that although the findings related to particular advertisements they should not be viewed in isolation because they underscored the disquieting issue of funds acquired overseas being applied to effect extra-parliamentary goals.

He said the government would have to consider seriously after the election the adequacy of legislation and consider the possibility of further measures. "No self-respecting country can allow such meddling practices to continue as regards its internal affairs," he said.

He did not wish to make any further comment on the commission's findings at this stage.

Pik Botha Comments on ANC, Opposition, Election

MB232017 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1830 GMT 23 Apr 87

[Interview with Foreign Minister Pik Botha by Freek Robinson, Louis de Villiers, and Andre le Roux, on the "Network" program — video recorded]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening, Mr Botha, and welcome to Network, and to my colleagues, Louis de Villiers and Andre le Roux, in Cape Town. Mr Botha, over the past 2 weeks you have called in the diplomatic representatives of other countries in South Africa twice and told them bluntly about the security situation in South Africa. Now they have responded by saying in the media that you have misused them as an election trick. What is your response?

[Botha] A lot of nonsense, because only a very few, if any, of the heads of mission could have responded like that. They would know that this is normal diplomatic practice. Our ambassadors are called in at regular intervals abroad by governments where they are accredited, and never will you every hear from any of our representatives that we are moaning or complaining about being called in. This is a regular diplomatic practice.

[Robinson] Is it regular practice to call all of them in together?

[Botha] To call all of them in together, when you are dealing with a serious matter. [sentence as heard] Sometimes, when you have a bilateral matter, of course, then you only call in the specific ambassador that you want to discuss the matter with, affecting your country and his country's interests. But when you are

dealing with a multilateral affair, like this one, then it is also practice to call in all of them — invite them is a better word — and explain to them what it is that you would like them to convey to their governments. Now, whether there is an election going on in this country or not, I have a certain responsibility as minister of foreign affairs, and I will comply with that responsibility, election or no election.

[De Villiers] But the government is accused that it is using the ANC in its election campaign. Dr Denis Worrall, for instance, was very unhappy that the ANC was quoted by Minister Adriaan Vlok to prove that the independents were being divisive in South African politics.

[Botha] As far as I am concerned, the ANC is an organization that wants to achieve its purposes through violence and necklace murderers. Any of my colleagues are not only entitled to say this, but it is our duty to make sure that the whole world understands this very important element in their strategy. They cannot achive a victory in this country through negotiations or through a democratic system. They have to achieve it through murdering people, maiming people, and butchering people. This is a serious matter. There are candidates in the opposition parties who think this is a joke. The sooner our electorate realize this and show them clearly what they think of the lighthearted and almost petulant way in which they deal with this matter, the better.

[De Villiers] But why not take all the parties into your confidence?

[Botha] But look, it is not my duty, as minister of foreign affairs, every time that I call in an ambassador, to consult with all the parties. Then I won't be able to do my work. It is never done that way. What I did at times in the past, I would invite — if there is time — opposition leaders, to discuss with them long-term policy objectives. Certainly, it happens, or if they ask whether they could come and see me. [sentence as heard]

Here was an ideal chance for the opposition leaders in this country to say immediately that we fully support the minister of foreign affairs. On security we are as strong as the government, and we fully support his views that the governments abroad must now be told that this attitude of theirs, of continuously criticizing and condemning South Africa, while never saying a word about the necklace murderers of the ANC, this must end. Surely, every party in this country could support me. I can't understand why they couldn't, unless they wanted to score a little political debate. I think they fared very, very badly. They lost a golden opportunity to be South Africans.

[De Villiers] Don't you think you politicized the issue, though, by announcing the ANC's intentions to disrupt the election, by announcing that on a party political platform?

[Botha] No. Let me just explain to you how I do my work. I received that information finally, only that afternoon, after my senior official — the new director general — had discussions with the chief of the Defense Force. There were various options open. I won't deal with them. But certainly one of the options could have been far more severe. We then came to an agreement — myself and General Malan — that we will not go for this more severe option, but that I would use the first opportunity — which was that evening — to make this announcement, sending immediately telegrams to these governments to warn them, which was the second option, less severe.

By the time I was due to speak in Natal, the messages were just about to be received by these governments; and they would have immediately, as they also did, reacted publicly. Now, imagine my position, addressing an audience in South Africa, while other governments, Frontline States governments, make known that I have sent them messages, and the minister of foreign affairs shuts up, and doesn't trust an audience in his own country. This is so petulant, it is so naive, it is not even corny. I do not understand how a political leader in this country who knows anything about international affairs could have plunged headlong into such a silly reaction as they did.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha, can you explain why they don't seem to believe you? Why does a serious threat like 150 plus ANC terrorists to South Africa's integrity not go home to them as a real threat? And why do they see it as a joke, or why do they see it as an election ploy?

[Botha] I think they know, they know that the information coming from the security services of this country — and not of the government — is correct. They could have approached the head of the Defense Force immediately. I made it clear in my statement that I received information from the security services. Now, when they say they do not believe me, they don't say they don't believe Pik Botha. What they then, in effect, allege is that they do not believe their own security forces, which would be the security forces to advise them, also, should they gain power.

[Le Roux] Sir, but they do have access, as you have pointed out. But isn't it detrimental to them, accusing you of being opportunistic, election-wise? Surely, they must realize this? The question is, why don't they believe you or the government?

[Botha] Well, this is what was so strange to me. May I give you a straight answer? Political stupidity. If I was in the opposition, I would have immediately have jumped for the opportunity to say: Well, me, — say Party "X" — makes it clear that on a question of the security of the country and the people, and people coming down, we are all participating in this election. It is going to be a peaceful election. We oppose the government but on a matter of this, we are all South Africans standing together, and we support the minister of foreign affairs in saying that these governments must go out of their way to halt this march towards our borders.

I followed this up with three more messages on the basis of further information that I received a few days later. I sent further messages to these governments. At least from one of these governments I have now received a message that they would like to talk. I made it clear...

[Le Roux, interrupting] Which one, sir, which one?

[Botha] No, I don't think it's in our interests to mention...

[Robinson, interrupting] To talk about what?

[Botha] About my messages, because they are also — or at least, some of them are — fearful that we might exercise other options. We don't want to — unless we are forced to — unless the security situation here becomes so bad that it is clear that unless we hit back we are going to lose the battle. Gentlemen, we are dealing with serious matters. I have no problem with this, wherever I go in this country. It is only the opposition that find themselves in a difficulty here.

[Robinson] Minister, could we talk about political issues in this election? You are one of the National Party politicians crisscrossing the country and probably delivering most of the speeches. The National Party says the main aim of this election is to get a mandate from the electorate for further negotiation with blacks, for the evolvement of the constitutional future of South Africa. How do you see that future, and the only concept — a new one — is the one of city states? Could you just elaborate on that specific one of the city states?

[Botha] No, no, that's not the only concept. The president made it clear that, should they want it, they can have it. But we have never said we'll enforce it, or enforce the independence on any community in this country. It remains our policy that communities that would like to opt for independence, we will respect that option.

For the rest, we have admitted, realized, and recognized that a vast number — maybe millions — of black South Africans will not be able to exercise their political rights through independent states. In respect of them, we've made it clear that all communities, including those communities, will have a right to be represented in structures to be jointly negotiated and agreed upon, to take part in the decisionmaking processes of this country.

So, it is a flexible policy, not dogmatic at all. To those that want independence: They can have it. To those that do not want independence: We will include them in negotiations to create a new constitutional order in which all communities and leaders that forego violence will be able to participate in the government of this country, in respect of national matters affecting the country as a whole, coupled with the protection of minority rights, because we are all minorities in this country.

That is the basis. It is elementary, but we cannot spell it out at this stage. You know as well as I do that should we come and put a blueprint in fine detail on the table now, it will be shot down before we start talking. Second, we will be accused that we are again trying to enforce our ideas on the other communities. So, that is why we have said we invite all leaders that forego violence to come and participate with us in negotiations leading towards a new constitutional order for South Africa.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB300901 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Sportsmen Support for Reform

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 29 April says the decision of the Springboks to support the reform alliance is "a hollow one" if it is simply to ensure South Africa's return to international sport. *The Citizen* believes anti-apartheid groups will insist on sports boycotts unless there is "one man, one vote majority rule." Furthermore, "if the Springboks in all sports backed the alliance, which isn't so, there still wouldn't be enough of them to make much of an impression."

STAR on UDF Advertisement Funding Inquiry

"Mr Justice Munnik, in his one-man commission of inquiry into the funding of a UDF advertisement, has accused Mr Chris Ball, MD [managing director] of what was then Barclays Bank, of having a tendency in evidence to make 'swans out of geese,'" says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 29 April. "Indeed the circumstance of the appointment of the commission are disturbing." "It is clearly impossible for anyone to make judgements about the commission's findings until the 121-page report has been read. But its instant effect on the eve of an election — of supporting the State President's parliamentary outburst, and identifying swans as geese — should give every citizen goose-pimples."

ILANGA Catalyst To 'Africanisation' of Press

A lecturer on politics and the media at the University of Bophuthatswana, Dr Alan Cooper, writes on the same page that "the takeover from April 1 of the Natal black newspaper, *Ilanga*, by the Inkatha movement may be the forerunner of further Africanisation of the Press in South Africa." "Until April 1 this year there was not a genuine black newspaper owned and run by blacks in South Africa. All but *Ilanga* are in the hands of the large Press corporations. Yet *Ilanga's* change of ownership may act as a catalyst." "There seems hope for a viable commercial black Press after a dismal history of the black Press in South Africa where, through economics and state action, dozens of newspapers have closed down during the past 100 years."

BUSINESS DAY on Campus Violence

"The deplorable events which have overtaken the University of Cape Town, where students and police have been exchanging violence, bring to the fore a situation that has been developing ominously for some time," remarks Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 29 April in a page 8 editorial. "Police, perhaps as a result of township experience, are all too ready to resort to the whip and the gun; the idea of a stoic police force acting not to quell but to calm has been lost to this country, and it is a loss of civilised standards." But, "excess of student behaviour have, let it be said, been encouraged by the retreat of university authorities in the face of implicit threats of violence — from a minority of students." "The use of the police to quell student protests is the worst of answers to violence, but it becomes inescapable when university authorities, by yielding to threats, lose control of the campus to ruthless — and highly politicised — gangs."

Buthelezi Trying To Make Peace With ANC

Stanley Uys in London writes on the same page that Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi of Kwazulu is trying to "make his peace with the ANC." But, "even if the ANC is willing to meet Buthelezi, the UDF no doubt will voice its protest." Uys says "Buthelezi is right, of course, that there is not going to be a titanic struggle between the black liberation movement and then, suddenly, victory and a transfer of power. It's not going to happen this way. But then does any serious black leader think it will? I doubt it. It's a bargaining posture. What Buthelezi is doing is

trying to narrow the gap between himself and the liberation movement. The methods may differ, he says, but not the objectives."

CAPE TIMES Supports Negotiations With ANC

The NP's advertisement campaign "smearing the PFP as soft on communism needs to be forcefully rebutted," says a page 12 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 28 April. "The ANC and other organisations need to be drawn into legitimate politics and away from violence. So banning orders need to be scrapped. Anyone would be severely dealt with by a PFP or Alliance government if, once unbanned, they were found to be advocating or employing violence. This reasonable and moderate course offers the only sensible way ahead. The choice is between negotiating or dragging the country to ruin."

NEW NATION: COSATU Regards Election Irrelevant

An unsigned commentary on page 6 of Johannesburg *The New Nation* in English 30 April - 6 May says "May Day will be celebrated in South Africa this year in the wake of a renewed attack on the labour movement — but it also falls at a time of resurgent organisation and mass militancy in the country. This defiance and spirit of struggle is reflected in the Congress of SA Trade Unions (COSATU) rallying cry 'May Day is ours!'" COSATU general secretary Jay Naidoo says COSATU "has matured and is running more cohesive campaigns." "An additional factor giving May Day a different significance this year was the impending white election, Naidoo said." "'Despite white illusions to the contrary, the elections are irrelevant — parliament no longer holds effective power.'" "Naidoo warned that the political aspirations of the majority would increasingly be channeled through organisations representing the oppressed, such as COSATU."

COSATU To Organize 'Self-Defence'

Another unsigned commentary on page 7 says topping the agenda of COSATU's campaigns for this year will be the "'Living Wage Campaign.'" "Next on the list is COSATU's campaign to organise unemployed workers, which it regards as an urgent priority." COSATU also "recognises the need to build strong and democratic community and youth organisations." The COSATU executive committee has also warned that "'the attacks (against COSATU) are getting serious.'" "'So many people have died. We must organise self-defence in every workplace and every township to consolidate and protect the gains we have made.'"

SOWETAN on White Election

"As we near the all-white election day observers from abroad are showing intense interest in the response of the majority of people who will not be going to the polls on May 6," notes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 29 April. "While we concede that an all-white election is irrelevant, we are not simply standing by as others decide how our country will be run from May 6. Most black people have become politically aware and even sophisticated. Many of them concede these election are a side-show but at the same time know their outcome will affect their lives and future." "We are watching with interest the crack-up of the monolith that used to be the ruling party. There have been interesting shifts, which might not change the status quo, but which certainly indicate shifts, even slight ones, in the perception whites have about the future of this country."

BURGER: NP Best Able to Negotiate With Blacks

A page 14 editorial in Cape Town *Die Burger* in Afrikaans on 28 April says if the "far right-wing prediction of great victories at the cost of the NP is not fulfilled it will not be because of a failure in election negotiations between the CP and the HNP. It will be because most white voters realize that an agreement with the blacks must be reached and that a strong NP will be best equipped to do so, while ensuring that whites and other minority groups are not dominated."

BEELD Defends Group Protection

"The independents appear to believe that they discovered the concept of negotiation," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 29 April. The independents also "imply that the NP is almost committing a crime when it puts forward conditions concerning group protection. If a negotiating partner does not stand up for what is important to it, it will create the impression that it is a pushover and will concede to a black majority government in a unitary state. The elections must therefore also answer this question: In the negotiations which lie ahead, who can be trusted to best serve the interests of the whites and the South African interests?"

REPUBLIKEIN on SWAPO Pamphlets

The page 4 editorial in Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans remarks on a SWAPO pamphlet which is being distributed in the north of Namibia. The pamphlet says: "As a teacher, you must politicize and mobilize your students; as a nurse, you must organize your patients to become anti-colonial activists; as a technician, you can sabotage enemy installations." SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma "has the nerve" to say to the ZIANA news agency that the "Security Council efforts in SWA/Namibia failed because of South African and American sabotage. SWAPO literature shows the true saboteur. It is Nujoma."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Prepares Nation For Economic Measures

MB290719 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] President Kaunda said the economic crisis in the country has deteriorated and asked for the people to brace themselves for decisions that will be made this week by the party and its government to contain this problem. Comrade Kaunda, who was speaking at State House after receiving gifts from several well-wishers to mark his 63rd birthday, said the nation should tackle the economic problem with fresh vigor which needed more hard work. The president agreed that the current economic recovery program had brought hunger and misery to the majority of Zambians and that this needed new solutions.

The president hinted that he may adress the nation on Thursday, after a cabinet and central committee meeting to decide the country's new economic course.

Musokotwane Reproves West's 'Patronizing' of RSA

MB291827 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane has sharply criticized Western countries for patronizing attitude toward racist South Africa's destabilizing strategy against its neighbors and challenged them to go beyond mere condemnation of Saturday's commando raid in Livingstone.

Comrade Musokotwane was speaking in Livingstone at the burial of two of the four Zambians killed during Saturday's raid. Those buried were his nephew, Sidney, and David Mulowela.

Comrade Musokotwane said Zambia is not satisfied with the West's condemnation of South Africa's killing of innocent Zambians because this is what it have always done. He said Britain, France, West Germany, and the United States have the power and the ability to go beyond mere condemnation of South Africa to compel the regime to stop killing innocent Africans.

ZIMBABWE

Training of Mozambican Army Officers Begins

MB300627 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The first expanded 3-month course for junior officers of the Mozambican Army begins at the Nyanga battle school today, under British and Zimbabwean instructors.

A statement released from the British High Commission in Zimbabwe says 120 Mozambicans will undergo training. The course is the first to follow an agreement earlier this year between Britain, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique to double the number of trainees from 180 to 360 annually.